Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. VII. NO. 39 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON. CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1919.		
26th February ..	Chakrata* ..	5682
15th ,, ..	Sardinia ..	6580
22nd ,, ..	Merkara ..	8235
1st March ..	Khiva ..	8947
8th ,, ..	A Steamer* ..	..
15th ,, ..	Somali ..	6712

*Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available by the steamers sailing on the 1st and 15th March will be allotted on the 15th February. Passengers desiring to travel by these steamers, are requested to obtain their priority certificates and forward them before that date to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Bombay, either direct or through their Agents. The priority certificates will be issued on application by the various Provincial Passage Committees.

All passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
13th February..	Dilwara ..	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Dat about.	Steamer	
[illegible]	Linga --	Karachi and Coastal portd.
[illegible]	Palitana --	Persian Gulf Ports.
[illegible]	Dwarka --	Karachi and Gulf Ports.
[illegible]	Khosrou --	Mombasa, Zanzibar, Durban & D'Bay.

[illegible] and Rates of Freight and Passage [illegible] & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Tenshin Maru	T. Yoshizaki	4172	4th Feb.	18th Feb.
Yoroppa Maru	No. 2 S. Tanaka	3078	4th Feb.	15th Feb.
Shinyu Maru	G. Konaka	3176	5th Feb.	16th Feb.
Taian Maru	Y. Kobayashi	3135	17th Feb.	27th Feb.
Tama Maru	Y. Yano	3042	17th Feb.	28th Feb.
Two Maru No. 2	O. Hayakawa	3018	25th Feb.	7th Mar.
Hwah Wu	G. Sige	4249	11th Mar.	21st Mar.

For Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHI CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,008

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Haru Maru	S. Miyaji ..	20th Feb.	5th March	Italy
Kenkoku Maru	M. Kaneko --	25th Feb.	10th ,,	Japan.
Inaba Maru	K. Nishikawa..	28th Feb	10th ,,	,,
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi ..	4th Mar.	15th ,,	,,

For freight apply to: M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!
and to write with a bad ink.
IS A BLUNDER.
"Jakotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 1.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,00
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paid up Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. pe annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed o Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. pe annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc. collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,00
Reserve Fund	Yen 24,300 000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbi Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS ar opened for approved customers and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum o daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of hal yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year and shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000 at 2/	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs.	1,20,60,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs.	36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs.	25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Manager.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its pilicies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS.
Bombay and Deccan.
NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
9, Tamarind Lane,
BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	Rs. 28,00,000
Surplus about	Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid exceed	Rs. 22,00,000

Specialities: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings).
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

EARN RS. 30 TO 150 WEEKLY
FOR ONE HOUR OF YOUR TIME DAILY.
With Rs. 30 as capital and an idea, you can make the above profit in the Mail Order Business. Let me start you in Business for yourself. I tell you what to do and how to do it. Don't be a wage slave. Get out of the rut. Get grit. Get backbone. Wake up and start now. I will send you my particulars "Money Making Opportunities in the Mail Order Business" FREE. It tells you how you can start a business at home, during spare time, while otherwise employed. It is a quick certain way to big income. Simply send me your name and address and one anna stamp for reply.
Address:—
J. J. SHAW (b)
KHETWADI, BOMBAY, 4.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 72 BALES DUPATTAS MANUFACTURED BY THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THIS DAY FRIDAY the 14th February at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Pubiic Auction, by order of the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., at the shop of Messrs. Ramanlal Venilal, the selling Agent of the Company, at Govind Gully, Muljl Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser V. Sankavelu Mudliar of Banglore.

18 bales each 200 pairs Dupattas manufactured by the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., No. 1705, Banglore Pati 43 inches 2 yards, 1 5/16 lbs.

20 bales each 200 pairs Dupattas manufactured by the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., No. 1706, Banglore Pati, 50 inches 2 yards, 1 10/16 lbs.

13 bales each 200 pairs Dupattas manufactured by the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., No. 1707, Banglore Pati, 50 inches 2 yards, 1 14/16 lbs.

1 bales each 200 pairs Dupattas manufactured by the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., No. 1708, Banglore Pati, 50 inches 2 yards, 2 2/16 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 PACKAGES MULLS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Goculdas Ravji and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Harnandrai Bejnath:—

1 package about 150 pieces Mulls No. 551, 18 yards.
3 packages each about 150 pieces Mulls No. 661, 18 yards.
2 packages each about 150 pieces Mulls No. 771, 18 yards.
3 packages each about 150 pieces Mulls No. 881, 18 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES ENGLISH-MADE WHITE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Mohanlal Keshavlal:—

Ex. S. S. "Sindhia Maru."

10 packages English-made white Dhotees, quality of No. 5000/7000, 8 to 10 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 PACKAGES WHITE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Mohanlal Keshavlal:—

20 packages white Dhotees, quality of No. 364, 50 inches, 8 to 11 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Dharamsey Morarji and on account and at the risk of Seth Jivanlal Manilal of Champa Gully:—

Ex. S. S. "Tozan Maru."

25 bales Japanese Sheetings No. Nine Dragoon or No. 31.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Very Rich, Artistic Designed, Teak and Mahogany Polished Household Furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and other Well-known Makers, Cottage Piano by Knake, Set of Encyclopaedia Britannica, Phonograph with selected English Records, English and French Crockeryware, Platedware, by Elkington, Glassware from Treachers, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ground Floor of 2, Imperial Mansions, Cuffe Parade, the very valuable artistic designed teak and Mahogany polished household furniture by well-known makers such as dining table for 6 persons, teakwood dining chairs, rich mirror Mahoganised sideboard, substantial dumbwaiter, set of Encyclopaedia Britannica, with rack, revolving bookstand, rich tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, phonograph with selected English records, substantial solid iron framed cottage Piano by Knake, rich mahoganised teapoys, artistic corner cabinets, cushioned chairs, English palm stands with brass pots, Bocara carpets, standing electric hall lamps, carved jardineer stands, rich umbrella stands, Saharanpore teapoys, cane verandah furniture, writing tables, iron single beds complete with mattresses, single glass door almyrahs, marble washing and dressing tables, hanging glass and panel door almyrahs, rich chival glass, solid lined basket, towel horses, boot racks, chest of drawers with mirrors, woollen carpets, door curtains with rods, selected pictures, table ornaments, English and French crockeryware, platedware by Elkington, glassware from Treacher, etc., etc.

The property of P. J. Brown, Esq., of Messrs. L. and I. Rappaport.

The property of another gentleman.

1 motor-car "Swift" make four cylindered four-seated English machine in working order.

1 Motor Bicycle B. S. A. make double cylindered with side-car in working order.

One Daraque Motor Car, 4 seated Bosch Magneto in thoroughly good working order.

Catalogues are published and the furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of, bags of cottonseed, bags of tillseed, bags of linseed, bags of wheat, bags of hirda, bags of rice, bags of toor, bags of husk, bags of groundnutseeds, bags of gram, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of C. P. goods, cases of empty bottles, bundles of coir ropes, bundles of wooden shooks, bundles of date mats, bundles of iron pots, bags of dry ginger, cases of luggage, empty cases, case of citronela oil, bundles of papers, bundles of iron bolts, loose iron pipes of machinery, bales of hessian cloth, bundles of bidi leaves, bags of sugar, bags of dry fish, bundles of jogree, bags of castorseeds, bundles of bamboo mattings, iron beam, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES ENGLISH-MADE DHOOTEES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Cawasji Temulji and on account and at the risk of Seth Bhogilal Gulabchand.

10 packages each 200 pairs English made Dhotees No. 1648, 8 yds and above it Ralli's goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent. shall be required at the time of sale, the balance to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 4 days from the date of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th Feb., 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY 18th February, 1919, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following goods:—

Machinery, glass bottles, milk, iron tacks, bulbs, whisky, syrup of figs: Photo goods, medicins, rubber,, matches, art work, cod liver oil, stationery, lead-pencils, sundries, embrocation, cigarettes, samples bales, cotton piece goods, cotton, paper, shooks, china clay, red paint, marine glue, naint, nails, oils, wire rope, iron bars, deck chairs, etc. 46 cases tin plates, 5 bales paper, 16 bales cotton, 3 bales carpets, 213 bales skin, 53 drums sodium sulphide, 29 bales piece goods.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES TATA MULLS CHECKS DARJI CHHAP CYPHER 726.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 17th February, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, by order of The Tata Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Manaramji Visaji, Cloth Merchants, Shinoga.—

25 bales Tata Mills checks cypher 726 Darji Chhap each bale containing 60 pieces of 26 inch by 24 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th February, 1919.

"ESAALI" LEADS
SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

QUALITY JEWELLERY
AT
ZAVERI BECHARDASS JHAVERCHAND & CO.
QUALITY JEWELLERS
ZAVERI BAZAR BOMBAY No. 2.

Our choicest designs and highest finish in ready-made articles of jewellery are an
EMBLEM OF QUALITY.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AGRA CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ABU ROAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AKOLA.—P. K. Vaidya
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BIJAPUR.—Parushram Shridhar Apte.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDIQUI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co., Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Book Stalls at:—
Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijudin Gulam Hoosein.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DEOLALI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd. Karnatak Agency.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—Abdul Rahman & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shankar Vishnu Vagh.
GANGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams Ltd.
HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
HYDERABAD (SIND).—Jethmal Thakarsingh.
HYDERABAD (Dn.).—G. B. Kulkarni.
INDORE CITY.—Wargne & Mandali.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & C.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JODHPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—Shaik Rasul & Sons.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Bros.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI.—The Standard Book Stall.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MIRAJ.—Ganesh N. Muzumdar.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatta.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAREL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukram K. Pandya.
NASIK.—A. E. Lal & Sons.
PALANPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
POONA.—Shaik Rasul & Co.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
SHOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.
SIRI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WARDHA.—B. Deshpande

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No . . ." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come sharp.

WE possess large stocks of leather Belting, Antoliquid Veneer "A spray" plugs emery grinder, Duratexleather steel chairs, white zinc powder, soap filing cabinets, arm masts, steel typewriter tables, etc. Apply for further particulars to Messrs. BHAWANJI SHAMJI & Co., 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughe Road, Bombay. Telephone 707. Telegram "Autoford."

PETROL ECONOMISER (Automatic action). Guaranteed to save 10% to 40% petrol consumption. Easily fitted and lasts a lifetime. Proves itself in first 10 miles and pays for itself in a few weeks. Agents required throughout India, Burma and Ceylon on liberal terms. Full particulars on application to THE NEW MOTOR SPECIALITY CO., LTD., Post Box 871, 20, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A MECHANICAL MOTOR DRIVER for a schooner. Apply to Box No. 221, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 862

WANTED by a European Firm—2 smart JUNIOR CLERKS. Starting salary Rs. 35 per month plus 10 per cent. War Allowance. Apply Box No. 222, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 868

WANTED—ASSISTANT MANAGING and COPYING CLERKS. Apply in own handwriting stating experience, to Messrs. SOONDERDAS & CO., Solicitors 1, Hamam Street. 761

WANTED—GODOWN-KEEPER, one conversant with electrical accessories. Apply in own hand stating salary, age and experience to Box No. 207, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 820

WANTED—SALESMAN for Electrical Accessories, etc., also conversant with Bazar Indents. State previous experience, salary and commission required. Apply Box No. 210, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 823

WANTED—A SALESMAN, who can canvas business in Hardware, Stationery, Paints and other Sundry goods of European, American and Japanese make, having good experience. Apply stating qualifications to Box No. 214, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 840

WANTED—SALESMAN for Mill stores machinery, also one conversant with Bazar Indents. State previous experience, salary and commission required. Apply Box No. 209, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 822

WANTED—An ASSISTANT CARDING MASTER for a large Mill in Bombay. Parsee preferred. Apply with copies of certificates stating age and pay expected to Box No. 228, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 831

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY for a Government Office, the SERVICES of an expert Shorthand-typist, must be neat and accurate. Good salary to a capable man. Apply in writing with copies of testimonials to the DEPUTY CONTROLLER (Hides), Indian Munitions Board, Dharavi. 854

WANTED for employment at the Mhow Wireless Station, a EUROPEAN or ANGLO-INDIAN MECHANIC; good knowledge of fitting and turning essential. Pay Rs. 120/- rising by annual increments of Rs. 6/- to Rs. 150/- per mensem with free quarters. Apply in person with certificates of previous employment to the undersigned, G. A. HOPKINS, Superintendent Telegraph Engineering, Bombay Division. 787

APPLICATIONS are invited for a vacancy as LABORATORY ASSISTANT on Temporary Establishment. Salary Rs. 60 p. m. Applicants must have had training in Meter Testing Department or must hold a Technical College Diploma. Apply in person with testimonials in original to THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT. P. W. D., Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 837

WANTED—A qualified and experienced ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for the State Electric Installation. Applicants should state the lowest salary they will accept. Free unfurnished quarters and a Bike will be provided by the State. Applications stating age and experience with copies of recent testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 28th February, 1919. H. V. MODY, B.A., L.C.E., State Engineer, Dhrangadhra State, Dhrangadhra, (Kathiawar). 883

WANTED—A PAY CLERK for the Depot 1/105th Mahratta Light Infantry, must be willing to enlist for 4 years from date of enrolment. Will not be required to go overseas. Caste any that is now enlisted. Preference given to a man with previous regimental experience. Pay of a Sepoy Rs. 11 p. m. plus free rations and clothing and Rs. 20 allowance with prospects of increase and promotion according to qualifications. Apply Officer Commanding Depot 1/105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 885

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SCIENCE GRADUATE for the Israelite School, Mazgaon, Bombay. Salary about Rs. 60 according to qualifications. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY. 852

WANTED—Matric-passed CLERKS of good hand-writing and office experience for overseas. Apply personally to MAYADASS & CO., 119B, Frere Road, Bombay. 836

WANTED—A competent SHORTHAND TYPIST, having experience in an Attorney's office. Apply to Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL, MEHTA & CO., Solicitors, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort. 726

WANTED—GODOWN-KEEPER, one conversant with Mill stores, machinery, accessories, etc. Apply in own hand stating salary, age and experience to Box No. 208, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 821

WANTED—Experienced and energetic SHORTHAND TYPIST, state previous experience, short-hand speed and salary required. Apply Box No. 211, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 824

WANTED—2 SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS on initial consolidated pay Rs. 40. Apply with testimonials to DEWAN, Panna C. I. 871

WANTED—Qualified Anglo-Indian LINOTYPE OPERATORS for the Government Press, Gulzarbagh, Patna. Salary Rs. 40—50 and Rs. 50—60 according to qualifications. Appointments permanent and pensionable. Selected candidates will be on probation for three months. Apply with copies of testimonials to SUPERINTENDENT. 838

SITUATION WANTED.

HEAD MASTER of English School, expert Correspondent and Office Manager, wants EMPLOYMENT in Merchant or Brokers' firm. Write to Box No. 226, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 874

WANTED.

WANTED—A PLOT OF LAND, measuring 8,000—10,000 square yards for a factory. Apply to Box No. 225, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 872

WANTED—Second-hand Vertical BOILER, about 20 to 25 N.H.P., pressure 80 to 100 lbs. State age, price, delivery Bombay. Apply Box No. 206, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 819

WANTED—SPACIOUS HALL, GROUND FLOOR, suitable for a Shop with Offices and Godown in Hornby Road, Bombay. Rent no question. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 224, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 870

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—14 H.-P. BIANCHI with dynamo and electric lights, in perfect condition. Price Rs. 9,000. Apply Messrs. JUDAH & SOLOMON, 2, Dean Lane, Fort. 866

A FINE H. B. KHAIBER PENCIL for office or school use is obtainable to-day at the rate of Rs. 3 per gross V.P. charges extra, from The BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

2 3/4 H.-P. two stroke Excelsior MOTOR CYCLE, FOR SALE, Rs. 800, two speed free engine with best Lucas lamp and speedometer. Only 1,500 miles on road. Apply A. H. WHEELER & Co., Bastion Road, Fort. 834

FOR SALE—GILLET BLADES—Rs. 2-12-0 per dozen; GILLET RAZOR Complete —Rs. 16/- each. Also Provisions and Toilet Requisites. Can be had from Messrs. L. MOTIRAM & SON, Army Contractors and General Merchants, Abdul Rehman Street, opposite the Mosque. 131

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Upto the end of the season (15th June, 1919) "HOMESTEAD", on Chowk Point, Matheran, completely furnished, large grounds with Tennis Court, ample stabling and servants' accommodation. Rent Rs. 3,000. Apply to Mr. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 880

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PLATTS BROTHERS' MACHINERY FOR SALE.

4 Roving Frames, 128 Spindles each.
4 Roving Frames, 120 Spindles each.
2 Roving Frames, 112 Spindles each.

All frames are complete in working order.

Apply to:—

The AGENTS.
The Ahmedabad Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd.,
Shahpur,
AHMEDABAD. 734

N. M. BHATHENA, B.S., F.C.S.
Consulting Chemist,
Chemical Engineer.
Oil and Soap Expert.
6/8, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY 813

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

NOTICE.

WITH effect from MONDAY, the 17th February, 1919, No. 16 Up Northern Express will leave Delhi for Bombay at 8-45 instead of at 9-20. The arrival time in Bombay remains unaltered.

M. W. FLEISCHER,
Ag.: General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 10th February, 1919. 826

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM COMPANY., LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Company's Local TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 17th to 28th February, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order,
S. S. PANTHAKI,
Local Secretary.

(Colonial) Bombay Share Registration Office,
20-22, Parsi Bazar Street,
13th February, 1919. 875

HORSES FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD On behalf of the Government of India by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Stables of Julius Gove, Bellasis Road, Byculla Bombay, on FRIDAY, 14th FEBRUARY, 1919, at 10 a.m.

50 Head of Surplus Government horses comprising:—

HACKS.
HUNTERS.
HARNESS HORSES.
and other UTILITY CLASSES.

All the above are broken in quiet either to saddle or harness. 758

Crescent B.M.&Co. Brand.

TRADE MARK.

BRUNNER MOND & CO., LIMITED
(Incorporated in England.)
CHEMICAL MANFACTURERS.
Northwich, England.

Pure Alkali (Soda Ash.)
Crescent Alkali for Washing.
Crex Washing Powder.
Refined and Recrystallized Bicarbonate of Soda.
Caustic Soda.
Muriate of Ammonia in various forms including Salamac and Voltoids.
Carbonate of Ammonia.
Chloride of Calcium of high test.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Cook's Building, Hornby Road.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DOST MAHOMED MANJIBHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to my clients.

All persons having any claim to, or against the said properties or either of them or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuages and buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at New Chunam Kiln Road, now called Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and fifty-five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under Old Nos. 83, 459 and 144, New Nos. 13582, 13977 and 1326, Old Survey Nos. 190 and 191 and 18 and New Survey No. 1/7363 and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Jehangir Manekji Contractor and partly by the property of Vithaldas Gopaldas, on or towards the West by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the North by portion of a passage and beyond that by land of Tribhowandas Vurjiwandas leased to Hanuman Rampersad and on or towards the South by the property of Jehangir Bejanji Vakil and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1799 (ID) and Street No. 6 F.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuages and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at New Chunam Kiln Road, now called Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and thirty-eight and a half square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under Old Nos. 83, 459, and 144, New Nos. 13582, 13977 and 1326, Old Survey Nos. 190, 191 and 18 and New Survey No. 1/7363 and bounded, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the West by the land of Tribhowandas Vurjiwandas, on or towards the North by portion of a passage and beyond that by land of Tribhowandas Vurjiwandas and on or towards the South partly by the property of Jehangir Bejanji Vakil and partly by the property of the Church Mission and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos 1799 (1E) and Street No. 6 G.

Dated the 13th day of February, 1919.
FARDUNJI P. PITHI,
Purchasers' Attorney.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of the following articles to the Taj Mahal Hotel, Green's Restaurant and Wellington Mews for a period of one year, from 1st April, 1919, will be received by The Indian Hotels Co. Ltd., upto 20th February, 1919.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any other Tenders.

Mutton.	Sour Limes.
Beef.	Milk.
Fish.	Butter.
Sole Fish.	Potatoes and Onions.
Poultry.	Pork.
Eggs.	Coal.
Vegetable.	Charcoal.
Fruits.	Crushed Horse-Food.
Plantain.	Lucerne Grass.

THE INDIAN HOTELS CO., LTD.
Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. 815

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract at Bombay of Miscellaneous Marine Stores for the use of the Royal Indian Marine vessels for the half year only (from 1st April to 30th September, 1919), will be received by the DIRECTOR of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE at his office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, up to 4 p.m. (Standard Time) of 26th February, 1919. All Tenders must be sent by REGISTERED POST.

For particulars see Notice No. 1164, dated 7th February, 1919, in "Bombay Government Gazette" of 13th and 20th February, 1919, or apply to the Director, Royal Indian Marine. 804

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VENKANNA ELLAPPA BALARAM and Dr. GOVINDRAO BHAU PRABHAKAR, of Bombay Hindoos, Trustees of the Will of Ellappa Balaram, deceased, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Foras Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2467 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1, New No. 13464, Old Survey No. 68 and New Survey No. 6922-6924 and bounded on the East by the property of Memon Haji Adam Sidick on the West by the property of C. J. Sethna, on the North partly by the stables belonging to Haji Oomar Jamal and partly by the property of Kamathi Rajunna, on the South by Foras Road and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 4816, 4817, 4818 and Street Nos. 49-51 and (1).

Dated this 13th day of February, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
887 Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of Administration of the property and credits of PANDURANG MANGESH KULKARNI, late of Bombay, Gaud Saraswat Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk in the office of the Official Assignee Bombay ..... Deceased.

GAJANAN PANDURANG KULKARNI, of Bombay, Gaud Saraswat Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk in the office of the Official Assignee Bombay the only son of the deceased, residing at Parel, Hassam Buildings, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Eighth day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 8th day of January, 1919.
Mr. GAJANAN PANDURANG KULKARNI,
885 Petitioner-in-person.

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.

JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

We are importing Chemicals, Pure Drug and Patent Medicines direct from the best House in Great Britain, France, America and Japan and can guarantee the quality of all goods supplied by us.
A trial order solicited

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C. 5 C.C. 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 2th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz. Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES bottle shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied Prices below market rates Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI
Wholesale Chemist,
Opposite Sandhurst Bridge, Grant Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 11. Telegrams: "Gundican."

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MILNER'S SAFE PICTURES, CARPET, Etc.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 283 of 1919 (Moolji vs. Dayaram), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

One iron safe by "Milner," on stand, clock, glass globe lamp, brass pots, pictures, carpet, etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE COPPER PIPES.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal and Co. and on account and risk of the following purchasers:—

On account and risk of Mr. Ambalal Manilal of Ahmedabad:—
141—1 case, 10 copper pipes.
309—1 case 60 copper pipes
B. A. & Co.—3 cases 65 copper pipes
On account and risk of Messrs. Motilal Amritlal of Ahmedabad:—
112—3 cases 65 copper pipes.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a grey and coloured piele-goods, etc.

On account of the concerned.
Ex. s.s. "Crosby Hall", from New York
87 Kegs Wire nails of different sizes slightly damaged.
At 2 p.m., (S.T.).
1 Second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 Second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 four wheel dogcart with arm rests on front seats, in good condition with a bay Australian gelding about 9 years, 15 hands in sound condition with a silver plated English harness complete.
1 grey stud-bredmare about 8 years broken to saddle.
1 Handsome well-bred chestnut Australian mare, very showy and powerful hunter, aged, upto 14 stones, goes in both saddles and lately broken to harness no vice, absolutely sound also Australian Saddle and English bridle. Selling for, owner leaving India.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 21st February, 1919 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill (next to the Daria Mahal), very valuable and handsome plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb-waiters, rich carpets and durries drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets and corner cabinets, rich ornaments, pictures, vases and figures, electric table and hall lights, table and ceiling fans, blackwood carved furniture, glass door book cases, revolving office chairs, Singapore cane furniture, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, aluminium utensils, one large iron stove with chimney, China matting, stair matting with pole and brass rods, large partition, rich curtains, with poles, rich garden pots, fowl houses with fowls, etc., etc., the property of C. H. Roberts, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF REMOUNT HORSES.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following horse belonging to the 7th Hariana Lancers about 10 to 12 Remount horses, age 7 years upwards, height 14-2 to 15-3, some are broken to harness and saddle and some used as polo ponies.

The above horses are in good condition and are suitable as hocks ridin and polo purposes.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 26, Mount Road, Mazagoan, the valuable teak and blackwood french polished household furniture sweet toned nearly new Cottage piano by "Rose and Co." glass and crockeryware, elegant-roll top writing table, American ice box, head chicks almiras, dressing and washing tables, etc., etc., the property of E. Edward, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 14th Feb., 1919.

ACHES and PAINS

SOON VANISH
UNDER BRISK
RUBBING
WITH
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE

The most powerful pain extractor with which we had experience.

ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE

relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff joints, strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong Acts quickly. Sure relief.

Per Pot. Re. 1. 3 Pots. Rs. 2-10-0
POSTAGE AND PACKING EXTRA
Obtainable only from
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.
155, Juma Musjid, Market,
No. 2 BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medow Street.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT FIRST MARINE CROSS LANE, DHOBIE TALAO (MARINE LINES).

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the premises the undermentioned properties under instructions from and by order of Bai Jerbai widow of Ardesir Rustomjee Limboowalla, Manekjee Ardesir Limboowalla, Jehangir Ardesir Limboowalla and Bomanjee Ardesir Limboowalla, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Shaikh Haji Hoosein Haji Sulleman the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale granted to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 16th July, 1917, and made between the said Shaik Haji Hoosein Haji Sulleman of the one part and Jerbai widow of Ardesir Bomanji Limboowalla, Manekji Ardesir Limboowalla, Jehangir Ardesir Limboowalla and Bomonji Ardesir of the other part, the Transfer of Mortgage dated the 23rd May, 1918, and made between Jehangir Fakirji Gagrat of the first part the said Mortgagor of the second part the said Mortgagees of the third part and Further Charge dated the 3rd day of October, 1918 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part.

LOT NO. I.—All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fasendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 117 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at First Marine Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8288, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2585, and Street No. 5, and bounded on or towards the South by the First Marine Cross Lane, on or towards the North by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the house of Abdul Latif Mahomed Sallekhan, and on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage and beyond that is the house of Hasham Ebrahim.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Fasendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 105 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at First Marine Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8288, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2584, and Street No. 14, and bounded on or towards the South by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Hormasjee Nowrojee Belgaumwalla, on or towards the North by the house of Bapujee Durabjee Daruwalla, on or towards the East by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Jehangirjee Rustomjee Dubash, and on or towards the West by Public passage, now known as First Marine Cross Lane.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fasendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 125 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at First Marine Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1-8288 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2581 and Street No. 11, and bounded on or towards the South by First Marine Cross Lane, on or towards the North by sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the house of Mahomed Joosab, on or towards the East by a public passage, now known as First Marine Cross Lane, and beyond that by the vacant land belonging to Shaikh Hajee Hoosein Hajee Sulleman, and on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage and the house of Zilekhanbai, widow of Alli Miya.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned, Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th February, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

LECTURES.

SATURDAY, February 15th, at 6-30 p.m.

Pastor C. W. FLAIZ, of Washington, D.C., a member of the Foreign Mission Board of Seventh-Day Adventists will speak on

DIVERGING ELEMENTS AND TIMES FINGER MARKS.

SUNDAY, February 16th, at 6-30 p.m.

Pastor E. E. ANDROSS, of Washington, D.C., (U. S. America), Vice-President of the North American Division of the World Organization of the Seventh-Day Adventists, will lecture on

THE WORLD SITUATION
in Prophecy.

Mr. Andross is both a lecturer and author of ability. To hear these lectures will be a treat to the citizens of Bombay.

THE NEW HALL
APOLLO BUNDER,
opposite Watson's Annexe.
Public Welcome.

A HIT!
OPENING CHAPTERS OF UNIVERSAL'S WHIRLWIND SERIAL
THE BULL'S EYE
featuring the Dare-devil
EDDIE POLO
Together with TENTH EPISODE of
"WHO IS NUMBER ONE?"
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.

FREE! FREE!!
A most beautiful, coloured, picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1919 is sent on receipt of an one-anna stamp but a Calendar without picture is sent free on application.
RAJWAR SIR RAMANADA KAVIRAJ.
(A) 152 Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

The film of the hour!

"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY"

(6 parts this Week)

A Film that is attracting unprecedented attention at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

The last day to see the first opening Six Chapters.

Four Shows To-night : 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

Read some of the numerous Press opinions:—

THE EVENING NEWS:—
"These bald facts are stronger and more sensational than any fiction. It is no ordinary Film—just a stirring page of world-history which will be—if the negative can be preserved—as valuable as any document a hundred years hence."

THE REFEREE:—
"No ordinary photo-play, but a valuable historical record. Nobody should miss seeing this film, for it forms a vastly interesting chapter of world history."

THE SPORTING TIMES:—
"A fascinating film—the camp horrors it depicts are unforgettable."

THE SPORTING LIFE:—
"The Film shows the same scrupulous care as was exercised in the compilation of the book—its historic value cannot be estimated.

THE WEEKLY DESPATCH:—
"Packed with emotional incident—one watches the unfolding of the great drama with beating heart and wondering mind. It is a triumph of thought illustration—its stimulating influence is tremendous—it, is an asset in the will to win."

DON'T PASS IT OVER LIGHTLY!

To-day is Friday—the Final Day of the Fifth week of the Great and Gripping Mystery-Adventure Serial

"THE MYSTERY SHIP"

Hasten along Grant Road Tram Terminus for the

CINEMA PRECIOUS

The four parts 19-20-21-22 have evoked an unusually intense enthusiasm.
The Programme is a varied and vivacious one.

THE UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE

and a two-reel Drama "SCRAPPERS" in the Programme.

To-night:—5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE IDEAL PICTURE BILL

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.

HAYFORD HOBBS

In the Grand "Ideal" Picture Play:

"ASTHORE"

A beautiful Drama of love and the sea based on the famous song "ASTHORE" depicting the evils of jealousy and describing the fate of a jealous man tried to disfigure his opponent in love.

Also a laughtermaker Comic.

A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 12, 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

FUTURE ATTRACTIONS!

COMMENCING FROM SUNDAY NEXT

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

NOTE.—Tramway extended right up to the Corner Opposite Royal Opera House.

Bombay's Most Centrally Situated, Comfortably furnished and elegantly finished Picture Palace

THE MAJESTIC

(Tram Terminus, Girgaum)

presents during this week the first instalment of

THE UNIVERSAL AMAZING ADVENTURE SERIAL

THE BULL'S EYE

featuring The Screen Idol

EDDIE POLO

together with one more episode of our current Mystery Serial

WHO IS NUMBER ONE?

Also

A RIPPING COMIC

Three Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

—A SPECIAL SHOW—
in aid of
LADY WILLINGDON MEMORIAL HOSTEL
will be given
TO-DAY AT 8-45 P.M.
under the distinguished patronage of
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice MARTEN
when a SPECIAL PROGRAMME in place of our current Serials will be screened.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY

To-night
Brayant Washburn
IN A DELIGHTFUL COMEDY
"KIDDER & KO"
A Patheplay in 5 acts.
You remember Brayant Washburn in "21". This is even better.

PATHE GAZETTE
The best news film in the world.

TRANSPORT OF WOOD IN SWEDEN
Educational Pathe-color.

SOMEWHERE IN TURKEY
Comic by Luke.

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

Time—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee—Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m.
Extra Show—Every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

RESHARPENED—
Gillette, Clemak, Auto &c. Re. 1-8 dos. Under six As. 2 each. Thick Blades As. 4 each. Razors As. 8 each. All Post Free. HAIR CLIPPERS, Sharpened, Toilet Re. 1-4 each Horse Rs. 2-8 each. Electroplating done. MATHEWS & Co., 86, Medows St., (Op. Taraporevala) Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA LIMITED.

The annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd. was held at the Registered Office of the Bank near Mandvi, Baroda on Saturday the 8th instant.

In the absence of the Chairman of the Board of Directors the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey was voted to the Chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the chairman said:—

On behalf of the Board it gives me great pleasure to present to you the 10th Annual Report and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1918. I think you will agree with me that the result achieved as shown in the Report and statement of accounts will be regarded as most satisfactory.

The most important feature of last year was the raising of the issued Capital of your Bank from Rs. 20,00,000 to Rs. 60,00,000 by the creation of 40,000 new shares, all of which were taken up by the existing shareholders at a premium of Rs. 10 per share without payment of any brokerage or underwriting commission.

Another source of gratification is that your Reserve Fund has been increased from Rs. 7,00,000 to Rs. 11,00,000 by transferring to it Rs. 4,00,000 received as premium on the shares of the new Issue. This amount with Rs. 1½ lakhs now proposed to be carried to the Reserve Fund from the last year's account will raise that Fund to Rs. 12,50,000. The financial position of your Bank has, therefore, considerably been strengthened during the year. The confidence of the public has continued to increase as shown by the increase of the working Capital during the year by Rs. 43 lakhs.

Your Directors have decided to open a Branch of your Bank in Bombay which, as you know, is the centre of commercial activity in this Presidency. Suitable premises have already been engaged and Mr. C. J. Collings, who has had long experience in England, and in India in the Banking Line, has been appointed as Manager of the Bombay Branch.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, I am glad to say, still continues to take the keenest interest in the welfare of the Bank and affords it his powerful support for which we are greatly indebted to his Highness. You will, I feel sure, also agree with me that our thanks are due to the State Officials for their sympathy and support.

In conclusion I have pleasure in putting on record the excellent services rendered by the Manager, Mr. C. E. Randle, to whose capable management and the loyal support of his Staff we owe in a large measure the present highly satisfactory position of the Bank.

The Directors' Report and audited Statement of account for the year ending 31st December 1918 were adopted and a final dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. p. a. and a Bonus of 2 per cent. p. a. were declared. The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. R. R. Shirgaokar were re-elected Directors. Messrs. K. S. Aiyar & Co. and Rao Bahadur Hargovindas D. Kantavala were appointed Auditors for the ensuing year.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 5th.

	Bales.
Total Buys Sales at Liverpool	1,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	..
" " Imports	7,000
Mid. American Spot	17.39
Egyptian F.G.F. sakels	27.36
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). Mar. / May / July / Mar. / May	23.33 / 22.16 / 21.33 / 23.75 / 22.33
New Orleans opening 10 a.m.	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 6th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prics.
Feb.	16.80
March	15.67
April	14.37
May	13.68
June	..
July	12.67
Aug.	..
Sept.	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 5th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	16.75
March	15.45
April	14.35
May	13.07
June	12.88
July	12.64
Aug.	12.37
Sept.	12.10

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Feb. 5th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
Feb.	27.30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 5th:

M.G. Bengal Good	14.54
" " Fully Good	15.04
" " Fine	15.41
" No. 1 Oomra Good	16.57
" " " Fully Good	17.07
" " " Fine	17.32
" Broach Good	16.92
" " Fully Good	17.17
" " Fine	17.42

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Feb. 1st.

	Bales.
Total In Sight	7 735,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	457,000
East Indian " "	80,000
American " "	2,578,000
Other " "	129,000
Total Sales	7,000
East Indian Sales	200
Total Sepeculation	..
" Export	..
East Indian Export	..
" " Stock	31,000
" " Forwarded	500
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	..
" " Speculation	..
American Afloat	110,000
East Indian Afloat	10,000
Total Afloat	168,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 5th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	21,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..
" to Continent	..
Futures at New York Mar.	23.20
" " May	22.02
" " July	21.18
Spot Cotton at New York	27.20
" Orleans	27.75
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	23.71
" " May	22.25

New York, Feb. 10th.

Futures at New York Mar.	21.63
" " May	20.52
Spot Cotton at New York	25.15

New York, Feb. 11th

Futures at New York Mar.	21.85+27
" " May	20.89+30
Spot Cotton at New York	25.35+25

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Feb. 1st.

Bar Silver Spot	48 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	

London, Feb. 5th:

Demands 2½ %	53½
Rupee Paper 2½ %	53½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	70½
Government Securities 5 %	99½
Rs.: On London at Paris France	25.97½

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb 5th

3½ % 1925—1928	Mutilated.
4½ % 1925—1945	89½
5 % New	95

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb 5th.

WHEAT:

Trade quote all kinds.	
Wheat Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	80

SEEDS:

Rapeseed, Feroszepore usual bold per ton in Bags	450
Rapeseed, Yellow Gunerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton in Bags quoted	460
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton in Bags	420
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton in Bags	430
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) per ton in Bags	440
Toria Rapeseed per ton in Bags	455

For all shipments after the 18th instant, Government have fixed prices to importers.

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£126
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£27
Hard Spelter	132
Yellow Metal	1
Hard Spelder	35

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Aug. Nominal	26/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July.-Aug. Sellers	29/6

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Sellers	2/6
Plantation First Latex Crops April-June	2/1½

Dump:—Firmer.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

February 13.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 556 for Fully Good Broach, April-May, declined to Rs. 552½ and advanced to Rs. 560. There was some buying by the bazaar and profit-taking, and later on the price improved to Rs. 564. After touching Rs. 565½, the rate at 4 p.m., was Rs. 561, and the bazaar closed at Rs 562. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 558 and after further fluctuations closed as under.

For ready cotton there is still little demand.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

				Rs.
Fully Good Broach		April-May		560
Fully Good Bengal		March		423
Fine Oomras		"		491

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 13TH Feb. 1919.

			Rs:
Fully Good M. G. Broach		April-May	560
Fully Good M. G. Bengal		March	420
Fine M. G. Oomras		March	495
Good M. G. Southerns		May-June	495

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super Fine.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	445	435	420	405	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	438	428	413	398	"
M.G. Khandesh		475	460	445	"
M.G. Oomras No 3	500	490	475		"
M.G. Oomras No 4		475	460	445	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc, for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 13th Feb 1919.

Cotton	10 234 bales.
Wheat	5 624 Owts.
Linseed	3 364 "
Rape, etc.	50 "
Gingellyseed	502 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1,694 "
Castorseed	221 "
Rice	1,424 "
Myrabollams	2,854 "
Cottonseed	14 721 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	91 "
Jowar	Nil
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Feb. 13th—5-30 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms: Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery: Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 76-35	77 0 0	11 0 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	76 0 0	11 0 0
" Karachi Bangla	11 0 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 0 0
" Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 0 0
Linseed Brown Bold	12 0 0	12 14 0
" Thin	12 0 0	12 0 0
Teaseed White 85-15	100 0 0	..
" Gajar 75-25	93 0 0	..
" Gajar 50-50	85 0 0	..
" Black	90 0 0	..
Popyseed, White	15 8 0	10 0 0
Groundnuts	95 0 0	..
Barley	7 4 0	..
Mowrasced	7 4 0	..
Castorseed	65 0 0	13 0 0

Forward	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April May	9 10 3
Linseed May-	13 0 3

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 13th,

	Market Rates:
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15
Bank Demand	1 6 0
Bank Acceptance 3m/s.	1 6 5½
Frcs. Demand	193
American Dollars	280
Hongkong	210½
Shanghai	324
Japan	145½
Singapore	187

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Feb. 13.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 30-1-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 15/16.
D. D. on London 1/6 15/16.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France Frcs. 194.
Credit 3Msd/a Frcs. 201.8.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 145.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 142.4.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 219-8
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 338.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 157.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47. 92.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22. 99.8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 85.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 92.
The following are the Bank rates:
Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

As it was the last day of the February Settlement there were no transactions in the market.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Feb. 13th.

		Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. ..	Rs. ..
Cash Certificates	" 984-4	" 8,39,553-0
Total ..	984-4	8,39,553-0

CHANDA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

CONDEMNATION OF REPRESSIVE BILLS.

(From a Correspondent.)

WARDHA, Feb. 10.

The second sessions of the Chanda District Conference was held on the 5th instant in a specially erected pandal.

The president of the reception committee, in welcoming the guests and the delegates, referred in eloquent terms to the new spirit pervading the country. He eulogized the services of Indian troops and said that the principle of self-determination should be applied to India.

After the election of the president of the Conference Mr. Wamanrao Joshi of Amraoti, the Secretary, read out the many telegrams and letters, expressing the good wishes for the success of the Conference.

The president then delivered a stirring address. He critisized the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme and showed how it had been framed in a spirit of distrust about Indians. He then gave a warning to the Government about the new Repressive Bills and exhorted the audience to be united, and to keep up a continuous agitation for their inherent rights.

The Conference passed a number of resolutions the most important among which are (1) supporting the self-government resolution of the Delhi Congress; (2) protesting against the introduction of the new Repressive Bills; (3) India's right to self-determination; (4) appointing Lok. Tilak a delegate to the Peace Conference.

A number of resolutions dealing with local questions were also passed.

Telegrams were sent to the Viceroy, Mr. Lloyd George, Lok. Tilak, the Hon. Members of the Imperial Legislative Council, and the President of the Peace Conference, conveying the resolutions which concurred them.

The Conference ended, after a hearty vote of thanks to the president.

PRIORITY COMMITTEES DISSOLVED.

The following Press Note is issued:—It is hereby notified that the Priority Committees, Bombay and Karachi, which were constituted under Press Communique No. 2190, dated 23rd February, 1917, for the purpose of advising Government on applications for certificates of priority for the supply of stores and plant ordered from the United Kingdom have been dissolved. Ordinary applications on the United States of America and applications of special urgency on the United Kingdom should in future be submitted to the Controllers of Munitions, Bombay Circle and Karachi, as the case may be.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 12.

Although liners are offering to book cargo two and three months ahead at current conference rates, shippers display no interest whatever. Under present conditions the export of oil-seed etc., is quite impossible and very substantial reduction in freights will again be necessary before any shipment hence can be expected.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE FARES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 12.

In connection with high fares the "Pioneer" understands representations have been made on more than one occasion by the India Office with regard to this subject and apparently it is the Ministry of Shipping that blocks the way. As steamers will be released in the immediate future from the Ministry's control, shipping companies will soon have the opportunity afforded them of reducing the fares and presumably of providing additional accomodation for passengers from this country.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please to publish the following in your highly esteemed paper:

I read with much surprise the correspondence appearing in your yesterday's issue, regarding the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, Dadar Division.

I, as a resident of Dadar and a spectator, on almost every Sunday, request Dr. Nunan that the Divisional Superintendent, whosoever he may be, may kindly be asked to bring to the public notice through this paper, why he has been treating the members in the way he does I have been hearing complaints for the past three years or so, and have come to understand from some of the members who have resigned that as no justice could be had they resigned.

I have also observed that the members are not even supplied with medicines of any sort for emergency use, (they are supposed to give first aid to the injured!!) in spite of the help which the Division gets from the public.

Hoping to read a reply through your paper at an early date.—Yours, etc.,

"STRANGER."

Dadar, Feb. 12.

The Director of Civil Supplies, Madras, notifies priority certificates are no longer required for movement from any railway station in this presidency of ragi, cumbu and cholam. The order that the movement of pulses and grains within the presidency is free, still holds good.

It has been decided to discontinue at once the publication of the United Provinces War Journal as a result of a communication from the Government of India to the local Government declining to accept any financial liability for the war Journal after 31st January last.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 13.

S. S. Sumatra, Nordfelt, Gothenburg, Jan. 8.
S. S. Goldengate, Williams, Rangoon.
S. S. Khiva, Potter, London, Jan. 16.
S. S. Dumra, Fisher, Busreh via Karachi.

S. S. Sumatra:—The steamer Sumatra, 3,271 tons, Captain O. C. Nordfelt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo and 1 passenger, which port she had left on 8th ultimo.

S. S. Goldengate:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Goldengate, 3,016 tons, Captain R. B. Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S. S. Khiva:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer Khiva, 5,703 tons, Captain H. W. Potter, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with mail, a general cargo and 160 passengers, which port she had left on 16th ultimo.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J. Fisher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURES

Feb. 13.

S. S. Kingsmere, Horn, Marseilles.
S. S. Dwarka, McArthur, Persian Gulf via Karachi.
S. S. Dilwara, Walker, Shanghai, etc.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance yesterday:—

S. S. Palitana, Holysake, Busreh via Persian Gulf Ports.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Goldengate for Rangoon.

S. S. Dilwara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s China mail steamer Dilwara, 3,459 tons, Captain W. Walker, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Shanghai via Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Palitana:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Palitana, 1,963 tons, Captain T. V. Holysake, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh via Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Tama Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tama Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 12th instant, and due here on the 17th instant.

S. S. Hwah Wu:—The N. Y. K. steamer Hwah Wu left Kobe for Singapore on the 11th instant.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday, 13th February, 1919.

Shed & Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
PRINCES DOCK.				
A Yoroppa Maru	2913	Kobe	15-2-19	N Y Kaisha
B Hwahkun	1115	Suez	N F	H S Kazarad & Co
F Tenshin Maru	2479	Kobe	18-2-19	N Y Kaisha
G Lanka	956	N F	N F	D B T &
L M Pyrmethus	2315	Calcutta	17-2-19	M M & Co
N Palitana	1934	Busrah	14-2-19	M M & Co.
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.				
Curlew	305	..	..	B P T
Mullark	304	..	..	B P T
Snipe	305	..	..	B P T
HARBOUR WALL.				
Bahadurl	529	Mangalore	17-2-19	B S N Co
Mahanadi	849	"	N F	B S N Co
Penaul	858	"	N F	B S N Co
Sabermati	524	Karachi	15-2-19	B S N Co.
VICTORIA DOCK.				
2 City of Edinburgh	4050	Rangoon	N F	K. Nixon & Co
3 Shinryu Maru	3176	Japan	N F	N Y Kaisha
6 Golden Gate	3016	N F	N F	M M & Co
7 Sofala	3436	N F	N F	M M & Co
8 Pretoria	2409	Genoa	15-2-19	M M & Co
10 Shakespeare	2179	..	N F	M M & Co
14 Dumra	762	N F	N F	M M & Co
15 Ban Hong Leong	710	..	N F	M M & Co
16 Sumatra	1715	..	Sons	P G S & Jo
HARBOUR WALL.				
Lhasa	960	Karachi	14-2-19	M M & Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
1 Bandra	1877	N F	N F	M M & Co
2 Vaana	4670	N F	N F	M M & Co
4 Bamora	1878	N F	N F	M M & Co
5 Coorgaum	3426	N F	N F	M M & Co
9 Northbrook	2097	N F	N F	D B I M
7 Merkara	5197	London	21-2-19	M M & Co
8 Sardinia	4143	London	15-2-19	M M & Co
9 Devanha	4795	N F	N F	M M & Co
10 Uriana	3584	Karachi	18-2-19	M M & Co
11 City of Marseilles	5280	Liverpool via Karachi	17-2-19	K Nixon & Co
13 S'Jacob	1873	Mangalore	N F	M M & Co
14 Kalang	1966	N F	N F	D B I M
15 Chenab	2157	Busra	17-2-19	D B I M
16 Syria	..	Busra & Suez	N F	M M & Co
3 Pier Khiva	5661	N F	N F	M M & Co
Jetty and Loyalty	3082	N F	N F	T. S. Sharp
HARBOUR WALL.				
Jeddah	2923	N F	N F	T Morrison & Co
Khabra	1422	..	19-2-19	T M & Co
HUGHES DRY DOCK.				
Ismalia	5265	..	15-2-19	M M & Co.

*Probable date of departure

EXPORTS.

Feb. 13.

S. S. City of Baroda for Liverpool:—177,490 gallons liquid fuel in bulk, Shaw Wallace and Co.

S. S. City of Marseilles for Liverpool:—15 bales goat hair, 229 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

S. S. Markara for London:—12 cases bristles, C. N. S. Jinawala and Co.; 6 bales sheep-goat skins, E. Dossa and Co.; 38 bales sheep-goat skins, Osman Hasan and Co.; 44 bales sheep skins, M. Jamal Moideen Saib and Co.; 60 cwts. chillies, E. Dossa and Co.

S. S. City of Edinburgh for London:—1,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S. S. Shakespere for a Port in Italy:—5,000 cwts. ground nuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 2,600 cwts. ground nuts, Ralli Bros.; 7,000 cwts. linseed, Sanday and Co.

S. S. Pretoria for a Port in Italy:—26,000 cwts. ground nuts, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Tenshin Maru for Kobe:—3½ cwts. ivory, P. K. N. Miyani; 147 bales cotton, M. Busaan Kaisha; 41 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.

S. S. Hhinryu Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.

S. S. Yeroppa Maru for Kobe:—16 bales cotton, Gosho Kobushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Tenshin Maru for Osaka:—30 cwts. chutney, M. M. Punjiaji and Co.; 17 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Tenshin Maru for Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.

S. S. Tenshin Maru for Hongkong:—2½ cwts. gum olibanum, C. Amratlal and Co.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 13.

S. S. Ban Hong Liong from Basrah via Karachi, Agents M. M. and Co.:—64 bales wool.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ATTEMPT TO MELT SOVEREIGNS.

CONVICTION UNDER DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

Abu Hassam and Ratilal Chunilal—Accused-Applicants vs. The King-Emperor.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

The accused in this case had made a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. W. T. W. Baker, Sessions Judge of Surat. The Sessions Judge had confirmed the conviction and sentence passed on the accused by Mr. A. F. Dalal, First Class Magistrate of Surat.

The first accused Abu was charged with attempting to melt 580 gold mohurs or sovereigns and the second accused Ratilal to abet the commission of the Act which is prohibited by Rule 21 (A) of the rules under the Defence of India Act and thereby committed an offence under Rule 28 of the rules under the Act. They were found guilty and convicted under Rule 29 of the rules under the Defence of India Act. Each of the accused was sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for four months and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two months more.

The Sub-Inspector of Police at Surat on certain information received, obtained a warrant from the District Magistrate of Surat, and in company with other officers of Police went to search the "Karkhana" of the accused Abu. In one of the rooms of the "Karkhana" a furnace was burning; one crucible with molten silver was over it; on a raised platform in the room was an earthen basin containing 580 guineas covered with a piece of paper. The police took charge of the guineas and other articles and entered them in the Panchnama. The accused Abu had said that the guineas and other articles were his own. Subsequently, however, Abu said that the guineas belonged to accused No. 2, Ratilal, who was arrested on 30th November, 1918, after some inquiries made in Bombay.

The first accused said that he did the business of refining gold and silver; that the guineas before the Court were found in his "Karkhana"; and that they were not kept there for melting and refining; that accused No. 2 had placed them there as his sister's house, was locked; the accused No. 2 had at first said that if accused No. 1 wanted to go to Bombay he may take the guineas with him and on his (accused No. 1's) declining to do so, the guineas were placed in the "Karkhana." Accused Ratilal said that he was going to place the guineas for safe deposit with his sister, whose house being locked, they were deposited with accused No. 1.

SENTENCE REDUCED.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the conviction of accused No. 1, Abu, but reduced the sentence to what he had already undergone. As regards the second accused, their Lordships observed that the proper procedure laid down, was not followed and so acquitted and discharged him.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah with Mr. Sabnis appeared for the accused No. 1.

Mr. D. B. Binning with Mr. P. B. Shingne appeared for the accused No. 2.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Chunilal D. Mehta watched the proceedings on behalf of the accused.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 14TH OF FEBRUARY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

294-18—Jam R & D, Tulsidas Tejpal v. Karsan Ramji Kalganwalla a firm, Payne & Co., Part heard.

391-18—Dastur & Co., Narbheram Pragji a firm v. Jagabhai Dalpatbhai a firm, Amin and Desai, Part heard.

SHORT CAUSE.

1337-18—Mehta D & L, Messrs J Ramdas & Co. a firm v. Messrs Vallabdas Narranji Pal firm, Bhimji & Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1747-18—Metha D and L, Jamnadas Haridas a firm v. Santlal Mangalsen a firm, Purnanand & Co.

1764-18—Metha D and L, Tribhowandas Bhimji a firm v. Mohanlal Harjiwandas, Bhimji & Co.

1794-18—Bhimji & Co., Messrs Merwanji & Co. a firm v. Messrs Pursbotam Gokaldas a firm, Captain & Vaidya.

LONG CAUSES.

358-18—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay & anr, The Fort Press Co. Ld., Craigie B & C.

426-18—Ard H D and Co, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd v Messrs Bhukandas Motilal and Co a firm, Pandia and Co.

432-18—Mans H M and Co, Manchershaw Pallanji Sethna v S Spinner and Co a firm, Mehta D and I.

1413-17—Pocha and Co, Nazerally Shamsuddin v Malwas and Co a firm, Mer K and Co.

1124-17—Moti and Devidas, Messrs † Roy and Co a firm v Messrs Surana Dalal and Co a firm, Edg G W and Co.

454-17—Wadia G and Co, Nowroji Rustomji Wadia v The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.

738-18—Payne & Co., Amir Ajam v. Makbul Jamal and anr, Dharamsi & Co.

63-18—Crawford B & Co., Bhagwandas Goverdhandas v. Shiavux Dinsha Daver.

1229-17—Edgelow G W & Co., Raghunathdas Hurjiwandas Kashiwalla and anr v. Hurgovandas Tulsidas and anr, Pandia & Co., Edgelow G W & Co.

673-17—Ard H D & Co., Khursetji Jamshedji Sethna v. Veakanna Ellappa Balaram & ors, Pandia & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1302-17—Pandia and Co, Sha Korsi Meghraj Sha Malsey Pacharia and ors, Dik M and K, Patell and Ez.

249-18—Surveyor and Co for a pauper, Bai Laxumibai v Ramkrishna Gopal Kar, Amin and D.

308-18—Bhimji and Co, Messrs Mathuradas Morarji a firm v Messrs D Satyanarayan a firm, Meh D and L.

232-18—Ard H D and Co, Jethabhoy Kallianji v Kavasji Temulji a firm Mer K and Co.

295-18—Bhimji and Co, Khimchand Issardas a firm v Khairudin Ranglahi a firm and anr, Bhai K and G.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

Mr. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Sub-Inspector Rane charged one Velji Hansraj, a Hindu, with breah of trust in respect of 1,200 gunny bags valued at Rs. 600 belonging to his master, Lashmidas Panaji.

Mr. R. S. Pandit, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the complainant; Mr. J. B. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant deposed that he sent the accused to take delivery of the gunny bags which he had purchased from one Jamnadas ab Gundavi and which the latter had sent to Bombay. The accused, after taking delivery of the bags, sold them and appropriated the proceeds thereof.

For the defence it was urged that the accused was a partner of the complainant, and not his servant, and that the bags were purchased in partnership. The complainant had concealed the books of account and had been withholding his share in the partnership business. The bags in question were sold to one Liladhar at the instance of the complainant and the accused had withheld the proceeds.

The Magistrate acquitted the accused holding that it was a civil dispute.

A FATAL FALL.

IN ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE FROM CREDITORS.

At the Coroner's Court, on Thursday, Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, concluded the enquiry touching the death of Rambhow Gangaram, aged 30, who died as a result of a fall from the second floor of a house at Ferguson Road, Parel, on the 5th instant.

Shivram, the deceased's brother, said that the deceased had been convicted of theft once. Some days ago Malhari Gopal who lived in the same room as the deceased, lost Rs. 32 from his box and the deceased was suspected of the theft of that sum. Witness requested Malhari not to hand over the deceased to the police. Witness and the deceased then passed a promissory note for Rs. 25 each, promising to pay the amount on the 1st instant. On the 1st instant, Malhari asked for his money when the deceased told him and Malhari's friends, who had accompanied him, to go with him to witness's room where, he said, he would settle the account. They all went there. The deceased then left them all in the front room, and went to the rear portion saying that he was going to the water-tap. A few minutes later the deceased was found lying unconscious on the ground below. He was taken to hospital where he regained consciousness and said that he was thrown down by four or five persons. He died subsequently.

Witness added that he had no complaint make. He had heard no row. Two of the five men helped him in removing the deceased to hospital, and they called the police.

Vishnu Dadu, a mill-hand said that he was near the water-tap on the day in question when he saw the deceased climb the railing but he could not say whether the deceased meant to catch the pipe to climb down. The deceased slipped and fell down.

The jury returned a verdict of death from fall from the second floor of a house while apparently attempting to escape from creditors by climbing down a pipe.

THE SPIRIT OF PRUSSIANISM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The non-official members in the Imperial Legislative Council deserve the warmest thanks of India for their sturdy and patriotic fight in the Council against the introduction of the most insulting and repressive Bills ever introduced by any sane Government.

That the introducers of the Bills were merely playing with the Indian members—as a cat plays with a rat—goes without saying. The Government has, in spite of the most bitter and universal opposition, insisted on rushing the Bills, but is India going to remain quiet under this insult hurled at her fair name by the bureaucrats? No! By no means!

It is the duty of every self-respecting Indian, be he a Mahomedan, Hindu, or a Parsi to join the cry against this damnable Bill and take hold of this opportunity to banish the spirit of Prussianism from our Mother-country for good as it is to be banished from every part of the world.—Yours, etc.,

VANDE MATARAM!

1053-14—Mulla and M, Matu J and M, Govindji Harrey and ors v Ratanbai widow and anr. Rus and G, Moti and D.

1225-15—Dastur and Co Jethabhai Hirji v Ratanbai widow and ors, Rus and G. Moti and D, Mulla and M.

613-17—Mer K and Co, Amulakhchand Bhurchand v Valabhdas Bulakhidas, Moti and D.

1082-18—Vachha and Co, Nagarmal Jainarayen v Biharilal Beniprasad a firm, Wadia G and Co.

1450-17—Purnanand and Co, Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Sahebram Surajmal a firm and ors, Patell and Eze Part heard 9-1-19.

1838-18—M B Chothia, Panalal Deepchand v Thacker Dhunji Shamji, Mehta D and L.

1032-17—Motichand and D, Messrs Surajmal Kashrimal a firm v Messrs Kaniram Kissonlal a firm, Edg G W and Co.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSE.

1336-18—Little & Co., Messrs C M Bros & Co. a firm v. G Geldard & anr.

LONG CAUSE.

724-18—Un. P & P, Bai Gangabai widow v. Dama Anand & ors, Mehta D & L.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

171-18—Patell and Ez, Ramji Keshavji v. Pundlick Rowji and anr, D J Mantri, Part heard.

224-18—Smotham B & Co., Mahadeo Ramchandra and anr v. Waghia Wasudeo and ors, Jehangir M & S, Khandwala and Co.

1154-17—Ragh N and Co, Messrs Amratlal Jamnadas v Messrs B G Gorio and Co a firm, Mer K and Co.

95-18—Tyabji D and Co, Vallabhdas Khimji Jairam v Nanji Soonderji, Mulla and M.

1831-18—Mehta D and L, M A Brothers a firm v Bhulaji Bhoormal a firm, Raghavaca N and Co.

405-17—Shrog and D, Pochaji N Heeramehta v Mulraj Khatao, Payne and Co.

1399-17—Madh K and Ch, Dharsi Hadhoo Desai and ors v Maganlal Laloo, Khandvalla and Co.

BOMBAY COURT-MARTIAL.

A WITNESS WHO DID NOT TURN UP.

The General Court-martial for the trial of Lieut. A. W. McCarthy, 1st Somerset Light Infantry (Assistant Postal Censor, Bombay) re-assembled at Colaba Thursday morning.

The Judge Advocate was Lieutenant A. H. Pocock, 2nd G. B. Essex Regiment. Capt. C. T. Angier, Rifle Brigade, prosecuted and Captain A. H. Trapman, 3rd London Royal Fusiliers, defended the accused.

In the absence of the two witnesses who were summoned by the Prosecution from up-country, Sergeant Owens, 1st Bate. Lincolnshire Regt., attached to the Brigade Office was sworn in. In reply to Captain Angier, the witness said that as the clerk to the Station Staff Officer he was responsible for the issue of the Brigade Orders and swore to the correctness of two copies relating to the Court-Martial.

Captain Angier informed the Court that the witness Bishamchardas, for whose evidence the Court adjourned yesterday, had not turned up, and he left it to the Court whether an adjournment was necessary for his presence and the presence of Mr. Deen, another witness. He (Capt. Angier) went to Colaba Station, Church Gate Station, and Grant Road Station yesterday, and even to Victoria Terminus to meet the witness who, according to a telegram received from Rawalpindi had left there for Bombay on the 10th instant. Bishamchardas would probably arrive in Bombay this afternoon. But as an alternative he had wired to the Divisional authorities at Rawalpindi to arrest him for contempt of Court and have him sent down to Bombay under escort.

Captain Trapman, on behalf of the accused, said he objected to an adjournment under section 616 of the M M. L. The accused had been placed under arrest on the 16th January and the charges against him were framed on the 28th January. Under the section the Prosecution was bound to collect all the evidence and arrange for all their witnesses to be present in Court. As a matter of fact Bishachardas was an essential witness for the defence. But obviously he had two very good reasons for not turning up. One reasons was that the accused wished to call him to prove that he had not given sufficient consideration for the cheque he had received from accused. Bishamchardas evidently preferred being dealt with for contempt of Court than to appear in Court and submit to cross-examination which would be determental to him. This witness was the Shroff to the 77th Battery R. F. A. at Rawalpindi, and he hoped to get a decoration for war work he had done. If his financial transactions were known, he would be deprived of his decoration. Another reason why Bishmchardas had not turned up was because he had received a letter from the accused's solicitor stating that if he came to Bombay he would be arrested for attempted extortion.

Captain Angier: The suggestion is that he did not turn up because he was threatened by the accused.

The Court closed to consider this witness's absence, and the absence of Mr. Deen, and whether it should adjourn. It was decided to adjourn till 2-30 p.m. and then proceed with the hearing of the defence.

INDIAN STATES AND FRANCHISE COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I trust that the letter over the signature of M. R. S. published in your paper of the 6th instant will draw the attention of the Franchise Committee now touring in India.

The main contention of the letter is that the subjects of Native States should not be debarred from being elected to the Legislative Councils and Municipal Boards in British India simply because they happen to be the subjects of Native States. At present they are not allowed to stand for a seat in the Legislative Councils and other local Committees. But the anomaly is that though they cannot stand for a seat in the Legislative Council, they are fit for appointment in the *Executive* Council, and India Office, which are far more important and responsible bodies than the former, as proved by the appointment of Sir P. D. Pattari. Again, the subjects of Native States are now admitted in the Indian Civil Service, and are now given Commissions in the Indian Army. They have shed their blood on the battle field in the recent war along with the British Indian subjects. Their rulers are now being admitted in Councils of the Indian Empire. Under these circumstances is it not anomalous, not to allow them to stand for a seat in the Legislative Councils or Municipal Committees or Boards? If electorates reason why the Government should stand in whom they have confidence there is no valid reason why the Government should stand in their way to elect him.

The Mahomedans of the Bombay Presidency who are likely to have about 15 representatives of their own in the new Legislative Council will have very great difficulty in finding suitable Musalmans to represent them if their choice is restricted to British Indian Musalmans only. Now that the Princes of India are to be allowed to have a say in matters in which the interest of the whole of India is involved, it is not proper to debar their otherwise eligible and intelligent subjects from taking part in the discussions in the Councils in whose hands the destiny of India would lie.

There is another point of view from which it is eminently desirable to have subjects of Native States as members of the Legislative and Municipal Councils in India. After their experience of the good such Councils do to the country, they would naturally desire to see them established in their own Native States. They will also learn that responsible and representative form of Government is the best form, and will endeavour to inculcate such views on their fellow subjects in Native States which in the end are expected to come up to the level of British India in their form of Government. It is therefore necessary that the British Government should try in every reasonable way to infuse among the subjects of Native States the same healthy spirit it desires to see in its own subjects.—Yours, etc.,

GULAM MOHAMED MUNSHI.

Rajkot, 9th February.

TO-MORROW'S RACES.

THIRD BIG MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

A cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 30,000 from the Fund. Winner, the cup and Rs. 20,000; second, Rs. 7,000; third, Rs. 3,000.

Mr. R. R. S.	Quarryman	9 13
Mr. Guthrie	Calder Vale	9 3
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey	Llangeinor	9 0
Mr. R. R. S.	Bachelor's Wedding	8 12
Mr. J. C. Galstaun	First Flier	8 12
Mr. J. C. Galstaun	Oros	8 9
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank	Brendan	8 9
Mrs. J. L. Ainsworth	Little Nan	8 6
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Ardvreck	8 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar	Ballaghtobin	8 3
Mr. Guthrie	Sampier	7 13
Mr. M. Goculdass	Baronvale	7 9
Mr. R. R. S.	Kinsale	7 5
Mr. M. Goculdass	Cairngillan	7 4
Mr. Theo. N. Walsh	Necessity	7 3
Mrs. J. Stewart	Anthracite	7 2
Mr. M. Goculdass	William The Bean	7 1

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 4 lbs.

THE MAZAGAON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,400; third, Rs. 500.

Miss H. F. Petit	Screamer	9 13
Mr. R. R. S.	Cyanite	9 7
Mr. M. Goculdass	Gladiator	9 6
Mr. J. C. Galstaun	Gunning	9 2
Mr P. B. Avasia	Redspear	9 0
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa	County Cricket	8 10
Mr. Theo. N. Walsh	Eagle's Nest	8 8
Mr. N. Begmahomed	Sophie	8 4
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus	Red Quill	8 3
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Royal Band	8 1
Mr. Guthrie	Royal Ambition	8 0
Mr. Theo. N. Walsh	Bodenham	7 12
Messrs. F. M. Garda and M. Goculdass	Country Lad	7 8
H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior	Philanthropist	7 2
Mr. N. Begmahomed	Bright Bird	7 6
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla	Athlete	7 1
Mr. A. Hope	Kim III	7 0
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa	Enchantment	7 0
H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior	Dress	6 10
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Javelin	6 7

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 5 lbs.

THE SYDNEY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,400; third, Rs. 800.

Mr. M. Goculdass	Camberley	9 12
Mr. C. N. Wadia	Mazboot	9 7
Mr. R. R. S.	Waynflete	9 6
Mr. P. B. Avasia	Redspear	9 2
Mr. Pine	Bellicose	8 11
Mr. R. R. S.	Bandit	8 10
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa	County Cricket	8 10
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan	Premiere	8 6
Messrs. F. M. Garda and M. Goculdass	Fire Finch	8 5
Mr. M. Goculdass	Cicatrix	8 5
Mr. Kelso	Miss Rollestone	8 1
Messrs. F. M. Garda and M. Goculdass	Country Lad	7 13
Aga Coochick Shah	Binfield Grove	7 11
Mr. A. Hope	Glaseburg	7 7
Mr. Downes	Tollendal	7 1
Mr. J. K. Irani	King's Head	7 1
H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior	Dress	7 0
Mr. Downes	Duet	6 13
Mr. Garrick	Vice Chamberlain	6 13
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Javelin	6 13

Ton weight not accepting, weights to be raised 5 lbs.

THE FLYING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. (Straight.)

Winner, Rs. 12,000; second, Rs. 4,000; third, Rs. 2,000.

Mr. R. R. S.	Quarryman	9 13
Mr. M. Goculdass	Verge	9 12
Mr. E. C. Ramshaw	Poignant	8 10
Mr. M. Goculdass	Forward III	8 0
Mr. R. R. S.	Patrick	7 10
Mr. M. Goculdass	Tagamor	7 10
Mr. K. Shinde	Black Walnut	7 7
Mr. M. Goculdass	Forfeit Lass	7 7
Mr. J. P. J. Walen	Symrex	7 5
Mr. Guthrie	Tootsie	7 0

Two top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 9 lbs.

THE GATWICK PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 800; third, Rs. 400.

Mr. S. D. Magrabi	Fine Trout	9 13
Mr. A. J. De Souza	Byculla	9 12
Mr. A. Hope	Hunyadi	9 8
Mr. Dale	Nerissa	9 6
Mr. Pine	Miss Rich	9 5
Mr. A. J. De Souza	Claim A	9 5
Mr. J. P. J. Walen	Dori	9 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia	Spearwood	8 9
Mr. Downes	Serbia	8 5
Mr. Pine	Batten	8 4
Mr. Noble	Checkmate	8 1
H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior	Sister Susie	8 0
Mr. Guthrie	Renette	8 0
Mrs. D. C. Robinson	Santicola	7 13
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan Motor Wrap		7 11
Mr. Guthrie	Veiled Certainty	7 11
Mr. Guthrie	Meridian	7 9
H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior	Little Eve	7 8
Mr. M. Goculdass	Gipsy's Advice	7 8
Mr. J. Merven	Mousme	7 6
Mr. J. K. Irani	Arles	7 6
Mr. T. Tejpal	Explosive	7 0
Mr. D. C. Cooper	Rare Ruby	6 12
Mr. Heath	Lucky Thought	6 9
Mr. Toogood	Loch D.	6 9
Mr. G. Moline	Kit Grey Leg	6 7
Major Sirdar M. N. Sitole	Arras	6 7

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,400; third, Rs. 800.

Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and Arnold	Red Cross	9 13
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Durban	9 11
Mr. Ali bin Talib	Khundil	9 7
Mr. R. R. S.	Dartmoor	9 6
Mr. M. Goculdass	Four Aces	8 13
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's	Defender	8 6
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Gazal	8 0
Mr. R. R. S.	Anaiza	8 0
Mr. Downes	Diamond King	7 10
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Holmes	Battleaxe	7 7
Mr. Downes	Bluey Lee	7 6
Mr. Noble	Warminster	7 6
Mr. M. Goculdass	Mechanic	7 5
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan	Fury	7 5
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa	Argonaut	6 11
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan	Powder Puff	6 10
Mr. Reuben Soloman	Dictate	6 7
Mr. N. Jehangir	Ata Allah	6 7
Mr. Heath	Innocence	6 7
Mr. A. F. Brigstocke	Subeh Pasha	6 7
Mr. R. R. S.	Natal	6 7
Aga Mirza Ahmed	Wazir	6 7
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim	Angler	6 7
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley	Rare Find	6 7
Mr. Lucoque	New Era	6 7

Two top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 5 lbs.

THE GAYE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,400; third, Rs. 800.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Collingwood	9 12
Mr. R. R. S.	Kayid	9 9
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Durban	9 4
Mr. R. R. S.	Dartmoor	8 12
Mr. M. Goculdass	Ruby Mine	8 12
Mr. Amritlal D. Vakil	Thank You	8 10
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan	Earl	8 9
Mr. Ali bin Talib	Mandil	8 0
Mr. Leonard	Nawabzada	7 12
Mr. N. R. Bolia	Mooltan	7 9
Mrs. Dara Cowasjee	Quantity	7 9
Major Khushru Jung Bahadur	Amir Aswad	7 8
Mr. R. R. S.	Anaiza	7 6
Mr. M. Goculdass	Royal Court	7 2
Mr. S. A. Wahed	Black Hussar	7 2
Mr. N. Jehangir	Nassau	7 0
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy	Tawdry	6 12
Mr. Downe	Bluey Lee	6 12
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Palermo	6 7
Mr. Nasim Saleh	Black Ivory	6 7

Two top weights not accepting; weights to be raised 6 lbs.

Final forfeit for the above races due, not struck out by 8 a.m. to-day.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

57 DEATHS FROM CHOLERA ON WEDNESDAY.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Wednesday was 219 as compared with 138 on the corresponding day of last year.

Cholera registered 76 attacks and 57 deaths on Wednesday, and small-pox 2 attacks and 1 death.

MUNICIPAL JUGGLERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In thanking you for having given some space in the last Thursday's issue of your popular paper to my letter and two copies of the Municipal Commissioner's letters on the question of the steady progress made by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes in his robbing (according to Annandale, "unlawfully depriving") the ignorant owners of properties in Bombay of their dues in spite of the Section 219 of the Municipal Act, I request you to allow this letter to appear in your paper, only because I wish to expose the illegal manner in which the Sections of the Act have all along been used, or rather misused, even over the rubber stamp impression of the Municipal Commissioner's name on printed forms of notices by which retrospective advantage has wrongfully been taken. By such illegal method, lacs of rupees have every year been added to the Municipal Treasury. As between two Sections, 167 and 219 of the Act, the Assessor of the Municipal Taxes has hitherto played, I may say, the part of a "confident gambler," though at the cost of the ignorant ratepayer. I beg to draw the serious attention of the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporators to this jugglery allowed to be practised for years and years in cases affecting the interests of property-owners who cannot afford to fight their battles with an Officer holding the Act in his hands, though for the purpose of trying their wits so as to swell the Municipal Coffers. I am ready to prove to the hilt the charge I have brought against the over-zealous Officer so that hereafter the convenient continuation of the jugglery may be stopped.—Yours, etc.

SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR.

Chowpatty Road, Feb. 8.

UNIVERSITY LAW EXAMINATIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly lend me the hospitality of your valuable columns to draw the attention of the University authorities to a matter of the utmost urgency and importance for the students preparing for the ensuing law examinations.

Whatever might be said in the case of other students, the position of law students in the distressing circumstances created by the epidemic in Bombay has been peculiar and merits special consideration on the part of the authorities. Unprovided with any hostel or other accommodation as other students are, such of the law students as have chosen dutifully to remain in Bombay rather than to leave for their native places in view of the proximity of the examinations have had to eke out their sojourn here in parts of the city most afflicted by the scourge, being as a rule narrowly circumscribed by their means and other considerations. Now, Sir, it is clear that with the spectre of the epidemic stalking about all around and often in one's own yard, it has been impossible, under the distress and anxiety caused, to devote to study that degree of concentration and diligence which is so absolutely necessary for a law examination. Again, more than half the number of law students have in their tribulation at the onset of the epidemic shaken the city's dust off their feet and sought shelter in their native places. But this also has been attended with irreparable loss in the matter of preparation. Deprived of the amenities of the city, they have been unable to do the necessary spadework prior to a law examination in the way of final revision of case law, references, authorities, and law reports, and find themselves altogether at a disadvantage. I may mention, that I am making this representation at the urgent request of a considerable number of law students who have suffered much owing to the epidemic and find the time before the prescribed date of the examinations absolutely inadequate for any thorough preparation. I hope I shall secure your powerful sympathy and support in urging that it is quite imperative for the University to take immediate steps to notify a postponement of the examinations by at least a month. If it is true that similar considerations have prompted the postponement of the High Court Pleaders' Examinations, this is all the greater reason why University law students also should have the benefit of a postponement. It would be the only way to afford some relief against the exceptionally unfavourable environment thrust by the epidemic on conscientious students who though anxious to appear at their usual best at the ensuing examinations have been unhappily fettered in their just ambition and are left no alternative but to sit for the examinations, ill-prepared as they are. It would, indeed, be deplorable if the University sacrificed the interests of law students to the convenience of a few examinations.—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

MAIL STEAMERS REPORT.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s English mail steamer Khiva, Captain H. W. Potter, arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday morning from London via Gibraltar, Marseilles, Malta, Port Said, Suez and Aden, with the outward mails of the 16th January, a general cargo and 160 passengers, which port she had left on January 16th.

S. S. Dilwara:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s China mail steamer Dilwara, Commander W. Walker, left the Bombay harbour yesterday, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Supplementary mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at 6.30 p.m.

Grant Medical College Society, annual general meeting, 4-30 p.m.

Public Lecture on "Rowlatt Bills" by S. M. Paranjpye, 6.30 p.m., (S.T.), at Morarji Goculdas Hall.

Public meeting to protest against "Rowlatt Bills", at Wadi Bunder, 9 p.m., (S. T.). Speakers: Mrs. Besant, Mr. Jamnadas and others.

SATURDAY, February 15.

Public meeting at Shantaram's Chawl, 6-30 p.m., (S.T.) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. C. P. Ramswami Iyer, B. G. Horniman will speak on "Rowlatt Bills."

SUNDAY, February 16.

Lecture.—Pastor R. E. Andrews, of Washington, D. C. U. S. America, "The World Situation", The New Hall, Apollo Bunder, at 6-30 p.m.

BAND AT ROYAL YACHT CLUB.

The band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway (I. D. F.) will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening commencing at 6 p.m.

GOVERNOR'S BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Lloyd, their band will play a programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, today, at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.), under the direction of Mr. E. A. Barratt.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant College Library, on Friday the 14th February, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

HOME RULE VOLUNTEERS CORPS.

All the Volunteers are required to be present this evening at the public meetings at Raichur Street, Wari Bunder, at 8-15 p.m., S.T.), and to-morrow, at Shantaram's Chawl, at 5-30 p.m., (S.T.), sharp, in uniform.

SOUTH INDIAN CLUB.

His Holiness the Jagadguru Sri Sankaracharya of Sarada Peeth will give a short discourse on "Bhakti", in the Club premises, Ramchandra Mansions, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, on Sunday, the 16th instant at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.).

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the League, open air sports were held on the municipal recreation ground, New Nagpada, on Sunday last; students from the seven Anglo-Urdu Night Schools of the League took part. The sports included running races and tug-of-war for boys below 15 and above 15. In all 45 prizes were distributed by Mr. Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Government recruiting agent. Urdu speeches suitable to the occasion were delivered by Messrs. Syed Munawar, Abdul Wahid Khan Murad Khan and Abdul Ghacar Khan.

FIRST AID EXAMINATION RESULT.

The First Aid Classes held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association by the Students' Ambulance Union, Girgaum and conducted by Dr. Dinanath B. Naik Dandekar was examined by Dr. S. N. Navalkar, on the 29th of January 1919. The following are declared successful:—

J. R. Tarkhal, De Souza Marshall Germaine Monteiro, B. P. Bhuwandkar, G. G. Jaykar, De Souza, Estelete, D. M. Vavaiker, D. P. Vora, Balaram Rele, Madan Murkute, Gomes John.

SUPPORT TO MR. PATEL'S INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE BILL.

Under the auspices of the Satya Shodhak Samaj a meeting, to support the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel's Inter-caste Marriage Bill, was held in Ghadyali Hall, Parel, on the evening of the 9th instant. Mr. V. N. Naik was in chair.

The meeting unanimously passed the following resolution and authorised the Chairman to communicate the same to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel and other proper authorities.

"This meeting held under the auspices of the Satya Shodhak Samaj, strongly supports the principle underlying the Inter-caste Marriage Bill, introduced in the Imperial Council, by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, as in the opinion of this meeting it fosters morality, furthers the cause of religion and liberty and is completely in accord with the Ancient Aryan Civilization."

LAW STUDENTS' PLIGHT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is now generally acknowledged that the two recent epedemics have seriously handicapped the student world, and, of all the law students have been most badly hit. They have had to break up in the middle of both the last terms, and the bulk of subjects is left to themselves to tackle to the best of their abilities. This, is truly scandalous if we consider the fact that the break up is not at all voluntary, but caused through the lack of any hostel which other institutions with lesser number of students have already provided. The Government Law School which prides itself in having over 700 students on the roll does not yet think fit to provide any accommodation for the vast number of mofussil students, and imagine, over Rs. 60,000 are annually received from fees. The mofussil students must find shelter in the courtesy of some kind friend or relative, and food on the faith of the Irani's outlay, "where," to quote the good old adage, "ignorance is bliss." This all is bad enough in normal times, but now, when cholera is plucking humanity at the rate of two a minute, the condition of our law students is pitiable indeed. They run to their homes to assure their family they are alive, and in spite of the heavy fees already exacted with such rigour, they tackle their course with no Professors to instruct them, and no library to help them.

Now, Sir, is it fair that they should be asked to appear for their examinations in a little more than a month? Are they indeed such human prodigies that with all these difficulties they should face the test of a rigid and a too soon examination? Cannot the Syndicate see to postponing the examination as a matter of grace, at least, if not absolute justice?—Yours, etc.,

LAW STUDENT.

BRITISH LABOUR UNREST

PREMIER REVIEWS SITUATION.

ATTEMPTS TO UNDERMINE TRADE UNIONISM DEPRECATED.

MINERS REJECT GOVERNMENT TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., Feb. 13.

The Premier delivered an important speech in the House of Commons this afternoon in the course of the debate on the Address, which was moved and seconded by Colonel Sir Rhys Williams, D.S.O., and Lieut-Commander Dean, V.C., respectively.

Mr. Adamson, Chairman of the Labour Party, expressed satisfaction at the passage in the King's speech dealing with poverty, unemployment, inadequate housing and other remediable ills, Mr. Adamson declared that the working-classes declined any longer to be treated as cogs in the machine for mere profit-making. The industrial situation was menacing. His party would never encourage revolution or unofficial action, which were favoured by only a very small section of labour, who would have very little influence unless they could exploit genuine grievances. Unfortunately, there were many such grievances, such as wages, hours of unemployment, and fear that Government was encouraging monopolies, which would prevent speedy reduction in the cost of living. He called on Government to deal effectively and satisfactorily with these questions.

Premier's Speech.

The Premier, who was loudly cheered, after paying a tribute to Mr. Asquith and welcoming the assurances of Mr. Adamson and Sir Donald Maclean, leader of Asquithians, that they were ready to support Government in every honest endeavour to solve the social difficulties, said that people were entitled to expect that the country would see to it that they suffered no privation owing to war sacrifices, but there must be no undue competition in the matter of running up charges against the country, which must bear every crushing burden, certainly for some years.

Referring to the Peace Conference, the Premier said that the progress made in approaching agreement upon the most delicate questions was beyond the most sanguine expectations. Mr. Lloyd George pointed out the difficulties attending the labours of the Peace Conference as compared with the previous peace conference, where differences of opinion between two belligerent countries only had to be considered.

The difficulties had included the question of representation of the Dominions and India, who were represented for the first time in a conference of nations. (Cheers.) The whole energy of the delegates was devoted to effect a peace settlement at the earliest possible moment, because until that was obtained there would always be a feeling of unrest throughout the world.

The Premier said he hoped very shortly to get the report of the Allied commission on the responsibility for war and for breaches of laws of war. As regards the indemnity to be imposed on enemy countries, the Premier assured the House that no part of that question had been lost sight of. It was being dealt with by an Allied committee and Government would act on its own report. (Cheers).

Parliament and Peace Treaty.

The Peace Treaty would undoubtedly be submitted to Parliament for ratification, but previously British representatives to the Peace Conference must follow the same course as representatives of other countries and provisionally sign the treaty.

The progress of the League of Nations had been exceedingly satisfactory. There was a genuine feeling in favour of the League especially amongst small nations, who felt very helpless without the protection which the League could afford them in future. The draft was not yet completed, but so far as he was informed, all the representatives of the great and small Powers were in complete agreement up to the present. Only a few unimportant points remained. The House would be glad that the experiment, full of hope for the future, would be tried with the full assent of all the nations represented in the Peace Conference. (Cheers).

Labour Unrest.

Dealing with the Labour unrest, the Premier declared that if it continued the consequences to the industry of the country would be grave and if certain designs harboured by some men in this country had even a remote prospect of success, there was no more serious matter for the House immediately to concern itself with. Some causes of unrest were legitimate; some were not. The unrest was due firstly to the strain of war on the nerves of the workers, who had worked long hours during the war, but this was a vanishing cause. The second cause was the genuine fear of unemployment, which only those who had suffered from it knew the terror of. The third cause involved a number of social conditions, including bad and insufficient housing and restrictions on luxuries and amusements. It was Government's business to remove these grievances. In the trades affecting three million workers agreements had already been reached as regards the hours of labour. Government would welcome investigation into the whole causes of industrial unrest and was prepared to submit certain suggestions which could be discussed on the amendment to the Address.

The present Parliament was irrevocably pledged to deal with the causes of unrest and Government was immediately introducing bills concerning housing, health, development of transport, revival of rural life, land settlement of soldiers and others, reclamation and afforestation. The Premier said he did not fear unemployment if they acted rationally. There were great arrears in shipbuilding and railway construction and in the textile, furniture and building trades to be made up. Consequently there was no danger of unemployment, provided in the first place, that confidence was given to those responsible for restarting the wheels of industry.

Interdependence of Industries.

Furthermore the absence of confidence bred upheavals, which created, aggravated and perpetuated unemployment. If the cost of production went so high that the purchasing capacity of the community was reduced or if we were thrown out of the world's markets, disastrous unemployment must ensue and both would happen if the cost of production was too high. Therefore, one trade could not be considered without reference to the remainder. For instance, a great increase in the price of coal might destroy our chance of restarting industries.

Proceeding, the Premier elaborated the argument that increased costs were inevitably passed on to another industry, eventually reaching a stage where the industry was crushed, spelling unemployment for some one. Every section of the community should remember this when making new demands. Reducing hours while maintaining wages was one way of making unemployment (Cheers and cries of dissent). Increased prices diminished on the individual's purchasing capacity, while diminished purchasing capacity would create unemployment and destroy our overseas trade, upon which the country was more dependent than any other country in the world. Bolshevist Russia fittingly illustrated this. The workers there were earning sumptuous wages and seemed at last to be coming into their own, but when a workman took a fiver to a shop he could not buy what eighteenpence bought in Britain.

Government was already taking gigantic steps to prepare a housing programme. Government was ordering material on a very large scale, thus providing employment. The development of Ways and Communications, afforestation and land settlement would do likewise while enriching the country.

A Warning.

He deprecated recent attempts to undermine confidence in Trade Unionism, causing indiscipline and making collective bargaining impossible. That way anarchy lay, which was the goal these men desired. Any demands advanced with a view to removing legitimate grievances would be examined carefully, but in the case of demands pressed with ulterior motives, to hold up the community, overthrow existing order or destroy good government and relying on brute force, he would say on behalf of Government, with all solemnity, that they were determined to fight Prussianism in the industrial world exactly as they fought it on the Continent, namely with the whole might of the nation.

Mr. Adamson:—Employers as well.

Mr. Lloyd George: Employers or employed.

Continuing, the Premier said that the first necessity was peace. There would be no settlement in the world until peace was secured. The recent strike disturbances, which had been daily reported to him in Paris, involving overthrow of Trade Union leaders and repudiation of bargains, were promoting the very evils they were intended to wipe out. These disturbances were making peace more difficult of achievement. He knew the perils and cost of dealing with such matters, but if the people were prepared to face the peril and the cost with the courage and endurance, they had exhibited during the war, if every class were ready to make the necessary sacrifice for the security and stability of the industry on which the future of the country and the happiness of the people depended, he was prepared to say with full knowledge that no section of the community, however, powerful, would be allowed to hold up a whole nation. (Loud cheers). Nevertheless, Government would devote the whole of its strength to redressing legitimate grievances.

Concluding, the Premier appealed to all

(Continued on page 8.)

RENEWAL OF ARMISTICE.

TWO DIFFERENT ATTITUDES

NEW FACTOR IN GERMAN SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., Feb. 13.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The renewal of the armistice continues to be an absorbing topic. There are two current opinions, one favouring sterner terms, the other deprecating the humiliation of Germany. The decision must be taken soon, as the armistice conditions will be handed to the Germans on February 17th.

A new factor may arise in consequence of the statements of Germans that they will not sign the renewal without the sanction of the National Assembly, which would mean that power is taken out of the hands of the present German plenipotentiaries. It is expected that an agreement will be reached shortly assuring quicker compliance in terms by the Germans.

GERMAN ARMISTICE DELEGATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., Feb. 13.

COPENHAGEN.—According to a Berlin message Erzberger and members of the German armistice commission are proceeding to Treves for the purpose of the new negotiations.

DR. WILSON TO EMBARK ON FEB. 16.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., Feb. 13.

PARIS.—President Wilson is embarking for the United States at Brest on February 16th.

PRESIDENT OF GERMAN REPUBLIC.

EBERT ELECTED BY WEIMAR ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Feb. 13.

BALE.—A telegram from Weimar says the National Assembly has elected Ebert, President of the German State, by 277 votes out of 379. Posadowsky obtained 49 votes. Ebert has accepted the election.

BELGIUM'S CLAIMS.

PRESENTED BEFORE PEACE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Feb. 13.

PARIS.—M. Hymans, Belgian Foreign Minister, presented Belgium's claims before the Peace Conference Committee. Belgium desires abrogation of the treaties providing for an attitude of neutrality and demands rectification of the Dutch-Belgian frontier and freedom of navigation of the Scheldt estuary from Antwerp to the sea by the restitution to Belgium of the Dutch zone on the left of the Scheldt, also the portion of Dutch Limburg along the right of the Meuse from Maastricht to Roermonde, also return of the German districts of Montjoie and Malmedy, the population of which is purely Walloon and was Belgian until 1815.

M. Hymans submitted that Luxemburg should elect to join France or Belgium in order to guard against a repetition of German invasion. He did not refer to the Belgian Congo question.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

DRAFTING OF CONSTITUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., Feb. 13.

A communique from Paris, dated February 11th, states that representatives of the Great Powers heard a statement of the Belgiums claims.

The League of Nations commission after discussion referred to the drafting committee a number of suggested amendments to the draft.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY FORCE.

TO ENFORCE DECISIONS OF THE LEAGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Feb. 13.

PARIS.—At the sitting of the Allied Conference, M. Leon Bourgeois moved an amendment creating an international military force to enforce the decisions of the League of Nations. This introduces a formidable question just when the commission has completed its work and is considering the question of a plenary session for the final adoption of the League project. Several representatives maintained that the proposal, if adopted, would be unconstitutional in some countries.

LOCATION OF INTERNATIONAL FORCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., Feb. 13.

It is understood that Mr. Lion Bourgeois urged that the international military force should be stationed in France as the strategical centre of Europe and as the most immediately threatened nation.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SECRET SINO-JAPANESE TREATIES.

PRESSURE ON CHINA NOT TO DIVULGE THEM.

THREAT OF WAR IN CASE OF NON-COMPLIANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., Feb. 13.

PEKING.—The Japanese Minister informed the Chinese Government on February 1st that a change of front on the part of the Chinese delegates in Paris was necessary. Japan desired China to undertake not to reveal at the Conference the secret Sino-Japanese agreements. The Chinese delegates should work in closest harmony with the Japanese in all questions before the Conference.

Japan pointed out that in the event of the required assurance not being given, she would immediately exercise effective financial pressure upon China, who is now in a position to choose between retaining Japan's friendship or meeting Japan's opposition.

Simultaneously, militarists at Peking brought great pressure to bear upon the President to secure acquiescence in the Japanese claim. The revelation of Japan's attitude has occasioned astonishment in China.

TREATIES TO BE COMMUNICATED TO ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., Feb. 13.

NEW YORK.—According to a Tokio telegram the Government has instructed the Japanese plenipotentiary in Paris to communicate the treaties with China privately to the Allied Powers.

COPIES OF TREATIES STOLEN!

SITUATION CAUSES GRAVE APPREHENSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 11-55 a.m., Feb. 13.

The Associated Press correspondent at Washington telegraphs that according to official diplomatic information arriving in Washington, Japan has virtually threatened war if China makes public the secret Sino-Japanese treaties and fails to carry out the agreement to make Japan successor to Germany in the property and concessions and rights held by Germany on the outbreak of the European war.

The correspondent adds that Japan's attitude is causing grave apprehension among the representatives of other associated powers. China is seeking to obtain the support of the United States and Britain. It is stated that when the Chinese delegates arrived in Paris they reported that copies of the secret treaties had been stolen from their baggage while passing through Japan, consequently they were unable to make them public at the Peace Conference.

BOLSHEVIK VIEW OF PEACE CONFERENCE

"A GATHERING OF BANKERS, BOURGEOISIE AND BANDITS!"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Feb. 13.

STOCKHOLM.—Zinoviefu, the virtual dictator of Petrograd, addressing the Petrograd Soviet on January 27th, stigmatised the Peace Conference in Paris as a gathering of Bankers, bourgeoisie and bandits. He declared that the Prinkipo proposal was a ruse of the Allies to weaken Soviet resistance. The Bolshevists would send representatives to Prinkipo only in order to force the Allies to unmask, but would not discontinue offensive operations.

REPARATION FROM GERMANY.

GOVERNMENT ELECTION PLEDGE TO STAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Feb. 13.

In the House of Commons Mr. Guinness asked whether the Premier was prepared to press to the utmost for reparation from Germany and also to make Germany pay to the full extent of her resources.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that that was the election pledge given by the Government after careful Cabinet consideration and the Government stood by every word of this pledge.

GRAND FLEET IN WAR.

ITS WORK DURING FIRST 2½ YEARS.

LORD JELLICOE ON LESSONS OF JUTLAND BATTLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Feb. 13.

Lord Jellicoe's book on the Grand Fleet is published. It describes the work of the fleet during the first two and a half years of war and dwells on the dangers to which the fleet, short of cruisers and destroyers and with defenceless bases, was exposed owing to the enemy's use of submarines, mines and torpedoes. He points out that the High Seas Fleet possessed 88 destroyers, compared with the Grand Fleet's 42.

He reveals the fact that owing to the submarine menace in the Autumn of 1914 the Grand Fleet was moved to Lough Swilly and only returned to the North Sea when the Scapa Flow anchorage had been rendered reasonably safe. He says that neither in October 1914 nor in May 1916 did the British margin of superiority justify him in disregarding the enemy's torpedo fire.

STEADY IMPROVEMENT IN POSITION.

The position gradually improved after 1916, especially as light-cruiser and destroyer forces with the Grand Fleet had increased steadily after the battle of Jutland, considerably reducing the danger of successful torpedo attack, while the inclusion of K class of submarines made it probable that the enemy would suffer more severely from a submarine attack than the British.

He says, regarding 1918, "the position was assured and we could have afforded to take risks which in 1916 would have been most unwise. If the German fleet had come out to battle terrible punishment awaited them."

BATTLE OF JUTLAND.

One-third of the book is devoted to the Battle of Jutland. Summing up the lessons of the battle, Lord Jellicoe dwells on the 'danger involved in having too much to chance in fleet action, because our fleet was the one and only factor vital to the existence of the Empire, as indeed to the Allied cause. We had no reserve outside the Battle Fleet, which could in any way replace it in the event of a disaster or even should its margin of superiority have been eliminated.' Moreover, Lord Jellicoe knew that his ships were inadequately protected with armour compared to the German vessels of the battle-cruiser type, while the German fleet at Jutland was far better off in destroyers in addition to their possession of the most efficient armour-piercing shell.

JELLICOE'S MASTERLY MANOEUVRE.

When the battle-fleets approached, there was a difference in reckoning between the British battle-fleet and the battle-cruiser squadrons due to the latter having been engaged several hours and having repeatedly altered their course; hence, instead of the enemy being encountered right ahead he appeared on the starboard bow. Instant action was necessary and Lord Jellicoe decided to deploy on the port wing division, thus compelling the Germans to turn off to the starboard to avoid being crossed. This masterly manoeuvre, as the reviewers describe it, threw the enemy into complete confusion.

ENEMY'S ESCAPE.

The German admiralissimo realised that his only hope lay in escape, profiting by his superiority in torpedo craft, low visibility, approach of darkness and proximity of his bases and minefields. The enemy at this period fired hundreds of torpedoes as German officers have since stated and though the Germans were in the gravest peril, the position of the Grand Fleet itself, menaced by determined torpedo attacks in thick weather, was not enviable. But the British fleet by four times turning the battle line during action cleared the torpedoes which were racing towards British ships and defeated the tactics on which the Germans based their hopes. Lord Jellicoe pays a tribute to the skill of his captains in handling the ships and thus avoiding torpedoes and collisions while keeping stations.

WHY JELLICOE DID NOT SEEK NIGHT ACTION.

Lord Jellicoe explains why he did not seek a night action. He refers to the more powerful German searchlights, superiority in destroyers and great number of torpedo tubes to enemy ships, giving the enemy opportunity of scoring heavily at the outset of action, in which the result must always be a matter of chance.

Lord Jellicoe after a careful estimate of the relative strengths of the two fleets early in the war expresses surprise that the enemy was so cautious and says "if this country in future decides to rely for safety against raids or invasion on the Fleet alone, it is essential that we possess a considerably greater margin of superiority over a possible enemy in all classes of vessels than in August 1914."

MINING OF H.M.S. HAMPSHIRE

LORD JELLICOE'S TESTIMONY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., Feb. 13.

Lord Jellicoe's book makes it clear that the Hampshire was mined. Lord Jellicoe says that Lord Kitchener persisted in starting in bad weather, saying he had no time to lose. The storm prevented the sending of mine-sweepers or an escort of destroyers.

LATEST CABLES.

PREMIER ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PEACE CONFERENCE STRIVING FOR EARLY PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. Midnight, Feb. 13.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George, replying to the debate on the address, emphasised that the Peace Conference was striving to get peace as early as possible. Informal discussions were now proceeding as regards Germany's western boundary and he was most sanguine that a complete agreement would be achieved as regards the demands to be made from Germany.

Our demands respecting the eastern territorial readjustments must be delayed until the Commission going to Poland returned as the Alsace-Lorraine was a sufficient warning of the dangers of any mistake.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Mr. Lloyd George deprecated some members' slighting references to the League of Nations. Little nations like the Czecho-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs, which were being created depended upon the League for their lives. The Premier pointed out that American opinion was not divided as regards the desirability of the League of Nations. Mr. Taft was the pioneer in this matter going further than President Wilson on the mandatory question. The Premier agreed that no nation ought to be committed to war by the League without opportunity of considering the responsibility.

The proposal to recognise Bolsheviks or that they attend the Peace Conference was never made, nevertheless without peace, Russia would be useless and the Conference would dissolve claiming to have made the peace of the world. Some advocated intervention, but no sane man, after seeing the figures involved by it would approve the enterprise. The Bolshevik military power had grown strong and both we and Germany were too occupied to attack it.

SECOND COURSE.

The second course suggested was to support anti-Bolsheviks. The Allies had already furnished the guns, ammunition and equipment and had given moral support, but the burden of sending men would devolve upon the British and the French as America refused to send men, money or materials.

The third course was a brutal policy and was to let the fire burn itself out, hence after all the suggestions had been considered the experiment of Prinkipo was being tried which the Premier defended on the ground of parleying with brigands, even with assassins, well-known on Indian frontiers, as an alternative to despatching a costly expedition.

In conclusion, he said Bolshevism could not last for ever. Britain would do her utmost to restore order and good government in that distracted country.

ALLIED WAR COUNCIL'S DECISON.

TO MAKE GERMANY'S RESUMING HOSTILITIES IMPOSSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. Midnight, Feb. 13.

PARIS.—It is understood that the Allied War Council has come to the conclusion, firstly, that it should be made militarily impossible for Germany to re-commence hostilities, secondly, that it should be impressed upon Germany that the Allies are the victors and that it is not a *paix blanche* that they are going to impose upon her. If Germany yields with a good grace, possibly, the Entente may facilitate Germany's resuming normal peace work.

It is believed that the League of Nations Commission made a great step towards agreement as the Anglo-American delegates decided to adopt the French proposal to create an international army and navy.

RENEWED ARMISTICE.

AGREEMENT RESPECTING TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. Midnight, Feb. 13.

PARIS.—Complete agreement has been reached respecting the terms of the renewed armistice. Discussions during the past three days aimed at making the armistice terms an integral part of the peace terms, and the agreement is regarded as a great step towards the conclusion of a general stable peace.

The Allies have endeavoured to lay down the naval and military air conditions along the lines to be adopted in the final peace terms. The Commander-in-Chief at a meeting on the 13th will draft the conditions based on these principles and the conditions will be presented to the Germans with a short time limit for acceptance.

INTERNATIONAL ARMY AND NAVY.

A CONTRADICTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. Midnight, Feb. 13.

Reuter learns that there is no truth in the Paris statement that the British and American delegates have agreed to the creation of an international army and navy.

"THE CAR THAT NEVER GOES WRONG"
FIAT CARS
with the world-famous Engine.
TRIUMPH OF PERFECT MECHANISM
WHEN YOU CAN, BUY ONE.
Full particulars from
The Sole Agents,
THE
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
Offices 11, Elph. Circle | BOMBAY. | Show Rooms, Apollo Bunder.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions, opposite Museum West, BOMBAY
IS THE
ONLY PLACE
IN INDIA
WHERE
HYDROCELE
IS CURED BY QALIFIED EXPERTS
CENT. PER CENT.
By painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.
Apply :—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

PRINTING.
The "Bombay Chronicle" Press undertakes all kinds of JOB WORK. A trial order is solicited.
THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE",
3, Medows Street,
Fort, Bombay.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS
with the
GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET
BOMBAY.
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

JUST OUT! PRICE Re. 1.
"THE ASAF ALI TRIAL"
BEING Report of the proceedings of the trial under Defence of India Act of
M. ASAF ALI, Esq.,
BAR.-AT-LAW,
AND
PUNDIT NEKI RAM SHARMA
With a Foreword by SYUD HOSSAIN.
Copies may be had at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" OFFICE, and of S. M. Rau "CHRONICLE" OFFICE, and of S. M. Rauf

H. I. DIXON & CO
LIMITED.
DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS,
MAZAGON ROAD, BOMBAY,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
ON GOVERNMENT LIST.
Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
14-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Telegrams: NOXID, Bombay. Works Telephone: No: 2154
Reg. Office Tel. No. 786.

MAHABLESHWAR
VIA POONA OR WATHAR
FOR RELIABLE MOTOR CARS
Apply:
SATARAWALA BROTHERS,
MAHABLESHWAR.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA
GEMS of JEWELLERY of
All sorts—Indian & Parisian make
Record Low Prices.
M. Nagersheth Sons
EAST INDIA MERCHANT,
25, Church Gate Street
BOMBAY.
And 12, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, 14th February, 1919.

WORK BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was opened on Tuesday with the usual ceremony of the King's Speech which according to custom outlined, in solemn but non-committal terms, the aims of the Ministry in the work of the new session. In addition to the acknowledgment of war-services and to a reference to the progress of the Peace Conference, there was a definite statement about the early introduction of the Indian Reform Bill in Parliament. The hope was expressed that the reports of the Reform Committees would be received in time to enable the Bill on Indian constitutional reforms to be presented in the course of the session. The labours of the roving Committees in India are nearing their end; in fact, they have nothing more to do besides drafting their recommendations, a work which, we believe, is fairly concluded. The Crewe Committee appointed to investigate the condition of the India Office and to recommend reforms has begun to sit in London but not being an itinerant body, it may be presumed to be able to finish its work by the time the reports of the Functions and Franchise Committees reach the Secretary of State. All the preliminary material required for the drafting of the Bill will soon be available to Mr. Montagu, and the work of formal co-operation with the people of India, for the moment, will cease. We do not know anything definite about the readiness of the British Cabinet to accept or to modify or, it may be, to reject the demands of this country. The only thing revealed in the King's Speech relates to the time within which the British Government expect to introduce the Bill in Parliament. In the speech of the Premier, there is no special reference reported about Indian Reform, and the bulk of the address was devoted to important pronouncements about the Labour situation in Britain.

The Opposition in the House though numerically small happens to be unparalleled in composition. Mr. Adamson, chairman of the Labour Party, is leader of the Opposition and with him is associated the remnant of Asquithian Liberals under Sir Donald Maclean. In Parliamentary experience and in sheer brain-power, the Opposition are not representative of their supporters in the country. But the fact of the ascendancy of Labour and the grave unrest among workers, have brought the problems of Labour to a degree of prominence which the old order of capitalist politics never enabled them to reach. The domestic question of Labour disturbances seems for the moment to have attained such a degree of acuteness that the larger problems of peace seem to be almost eclipsed. Nevertheless, there was a statement about the progress of the Peace Conference. Agreement upon the most delicate questions was declared to have exceeded the most sanguime expectations of statesmen, but a word in reiteration of the aims and principles of peace would have made the statement more reassuring. The Conference, when it resumes, will present fresh difficulties regarding the compliance of enemy powers and the unanimity the Allies themselves in regard to the exact terms upon which they should press their own decisions. "The progress of the League of Nations," said Mr. Lloyd George, "has been exceedingly satisfactory." It is, however, not correct to imagine that the anxiety of small nations for protection is the main reason for its urgent acceptance. The identity of interests, which the five great Powers may realise at present, may be the cause of future unrest, inasmuch as unity among the strong is invariably induced by the prospects of joint aggrandisement. The things that have been disquieting people did not come up for elucidation, though the fact of the establishment of a League of Peace may be interpreted as guaranteeing the safety of equal justice for all nations. A firm disavowal of secret pacts and proposals of random annexations is necessary for all nations. A startling revelation about a secret treaty between Japan and China is now before the world. The representatives of Japan at the Peace Conference said: "We enter the Conference to give frankly and without selfish purpose, counsel and help that lies in our power. We do not seek reward, but with all other peoples look forward with confidence to a brighter and better future." The treaty, now disclosed, must startle many, but a clear disavowal of the policy of annexations will serve to destroy the justification of having made defensive arrangements against the inroads of others or in conformity with the practice, hidden or otherwise, of other nations at the Conference. Prussianism has a hundred forms, but it is its approach as a formless force that is most to be dreaded.

The warning given by the Premier to the agitated workers of Britain is important, for coal and iron command the material future of the world. But the present discontent in the Labour world is largely of his own making. It is the result of the unfair Election which he fought and won on issues of the dead past rather than on those of the living present. The victory he won has delivered him into the hands of the capitalists and "Big Business", who have found a dangerously preponderating representation in the new Parliament, and has inevitably brought about a conflict with Labour. Apart from the questions of international politics, the most urgent problem of reconstruction in Britain and most other countries is the equitable settlement of the struggle of Capital and Labour. The overwhelmingly preponderating strength of Capital in Parliament has disturbed the balance of forces in Parliament and Labour deprived of the power of parliamentary action, to which its numbers, enthusiasm and organization in the country entitle it, has been naturally driven to industrial action. The mass of workers finding their representatives in Parliament in an almost insignificant minority have already begun their attempts to gain by means of strikes what they think they cannot hope to gain by parliamentary means—namely, the first instalments of the fruits of the movement towards equality and progress, which the war has strengthened. This, though regrettable, is not surprising. In the circumstance the task before Mr. Lloyd George was not merely to make up his mind as to what the industrial and economic policy of the Government was to be, but to see that it was not a one-sided one. So far as professions go the policy now outlined by him is satisfactory. He has pledged his Government to large programmes of social amelioration. Of course they take time, energy and money to fructify, and during the interval there is to be a great exaction of money and patience. But what is required is an immediate and honest practical beginning towards satisfying the just claims of Labour. Mr. Lloyd George has begun well, but his success is problematic in view of the vested interests which have entrenched themselves in Parliament and Cabinet. A strong Labour Opposition might have helped him to keep his Tory friends straight on domestic issues. But his overwhelming majority is his greatest obstacle. When he is trying to diagnose the evil of Labour claims, legitimate and artificial, it is well to remember the fundamental fact that justice to these claims can be rendered only by a courageous recognition of the interests which they really have at stake and which the Tory wing of his politics is likely to stifle. The problems of the future are undoubtedly great in an industrial society that is advanced to complex relationships. A people's Government, and a people's Government alone will enable Mr. Lloyd George to fulfil the objects he has set before him in the beginning of his new Parliament.

THE GRAVES OF THE FALLEN.

The proposal recently brought forward to erect an imposing memorial in memory of the late Sir Stanley Maude which would stand as a memorial for the thousands of brave men who have fallen in Mesopotamia, has drawn attention to a subject which has hardly received the notice it deserves in this country. While it is true that the general customs of the Hindus do not give much place to the ceremony of burial, there are large sections of the Hindu community, notably of those classes who have flocked in the largest numbers to the colours, who lay the greatest stress on the ceremony of burial, and among not a few, consideration is given to the cemeteries in which their dead lie buried. Yet even among the former classes, there appears to be a growing desire to mark the place where the ashes of the dead are placed with some sort of memorial, and increasing respect. Among the Mahomedans conspicuous reverence is shown to the burial places of their dead, notably of their kings and men of high station or saintliness. The happenings of the past four years have naturally increased the desire that the places in which the brave Indian soldiers who have fallen, are buried, should be shown real reverence and care. All have watched the glorious exploits of the Indian troops on every battlefield, and have taken a deep pride in their prowess. These men have died fighting for a cause, the significance of which is fully realised in this country. They have contributed their share, not only to the salvation of India, but to the freedom of the world. They have stood alongside the soldiers of other nations on an equal footing, and they have shared in the same ideals and the same sacrifices.

These thoughts should make the Indian people feel that they cannot allow the last resting places of these men to be neglected while the graves of the soldiers of other nations have permanent memorials in all the theatres of war. We have no reason to believe that the British authorities, that is the War Graves Commission, have treated the graves of Indians differently from those of other soldiers, in fact, it has been stated on more than one occasion, that the same care and attention was given to all classes. Doubtless in many cases, the exigencies of the situation have prevented the burning of bodies according to Hindu rites, but we are assured that every thought was given to the provision of the necessary arrangements for the requisite Hindu and Mahomedan rites. In Brighton many soldiers from India lie buried and an imposing cemetery has been set apart, and memorials erected. In France, in the first year of the war British, French and Indian soldiers fell side by side, and thousands of them lie buried all over the areas in which the war raged. We were recently informed by the War Graves Commission, of which the Prince of Wales is the President, that it had been decided to exhume all these bodies and to place them in the selected cemeteries in the near vicinity. Already much has been done, and side by side will lie the bodies of all races in lands granted in perpetuity by the French Government to the British. The scheme is marked with a reverent simplicity, all the graves being simply distinguished with small stones, those of officers and men alike, while in the east of the cemetery is to be one memorial with the words. "Their name liveth for evermore."

There are however, other battle-fields in which Indian soldiers have fallen, and there is, naturally, some anxiety respecting the care of the places where they lie buried. In the Gallipoli Peninsula large numbers of Indian soldiers fell, and were buried in various parts of these rough stretches of land which were continually under the fire of the Turks. The peninsula is in the hands of the Allies and one of the first things they should have done was to take measures for the care of the rough graves of the fallen. The War Graves Commission will take charge of this important work, and we hope that everything will be done to ensure due respect to the Indian dead. The toll of Indian life in East Africa has been very great. In view of the intimate relation of India with East Africa, there will be a natural desire that the Government should take measures promptly to preserve the resting places of the men who sacrificed themselves in waging about its liberation. Nothing more calculated to inspire and renew people's love for a country than the remembrance of the deeds of those who gave their lives in obtaining their liberation. The case of Mesopotamia is even more important. Here and in Palestine the Indian soldier has put forth his greatest efforts. There is scarcely a name which does not bring to mind some great exploit of the Indian troops; every yard of ground won has been honoured by the exploits of Indian soldiers; and their remains lie in thousands throughout the country. The problem of establishing and maintaining the graves in this region is no mean one. It is the work of the British authorities to see that, as far as possible, every grave is cared for, and that suitable memorials are erected. It is the least we can do for the fallen, and the Indian Government ought to insist that there should be no neglect at this time, and the people of India, proud of the great deeds of their sons, should support them in every way by urging on them the necessity for immediate action.

Notes of the Day.

Bureaucrats, Please Copy.

On reading the mail papers we feel that it was a great pity that the services of Sir Sidney Rowlatt were spared in our favour while the danger of secret anarchy was making headway in Britain. The "Times" after "reporting" the proceedings of a meeting of British "Bolsheviks and anarchists" says:—"These London Bolshevists have all the paraphernalia and methods of secret societies, and, in fact, they are in close alliance with every one of the anarchical secret societies in Europe." There are some blood-curdling details given about their organisation and secret aims, but the people of Britain seem to believe in the futility and rapid decay of these abnormal symptoms of unrest. The Government too are showing no panic whatsoever, but are satisfied about the sufficiency of ordinary laws. If without a healthy contempt towards "anarchic" demonstrations, the British Government had summoned their Rowlatts and Lovetts and Mitters to suggest legislation, the proceedings should have sealed the fate of the Government. The fact is that a free people will not tolerate anarchic legislation or entrust the Executive with arbitrary power in times of peace. In India, under cover of statutes, the Executive want to outlaw those whom they happen to suspect, and it is really an indication of the impotence of the people that legislation of the "black bill" type is possible in India.

The Embassy at Washington.

The "Daily Express" understands that Sir Robert Borden has been offered the British ambassadorship at Washington, but there is no confirmation of the report, nor is there any news about the readiness of Sir Robert Borden to throw up the premiership of his country and the leadership of his party for the office at Washington. The ambassadorship in the United States is one of the various offices which at the present time stand in Lord Reading's name. Lord Halsbury is said to have drawn the largest sum of money from the Exchequor by way of salary, but Lord Reading is the politician who holds the largest number of offices at the same time. He is Lord Chief Justice of England, Ambassador at Washington and an Inter-Allied Food Commissioner. The position is unique and the British Press has been of late pleading for definite appointments both for the sake of Lord Reading and the offices he was supposed to fill. If the information of the "Daily Express" is correct, there will be an end to the anomaly, and a doubtful departure from the traditions of the ambassadorship at Washington.

Italy and Fiume.

Signor Francesco Battistessa has attempted to controvert the arguments that we urged against Italy's ambition in regard to Fiume. We are no Slav-phils but, at the same time, we have not the least sympathy with the territorial ambitions and imperial aims of any Power, Italy included. The war of liberation was specially waged to protect the liberties of small nations. It is fallacious and mistaken, therefore, to argue on the basis of cultural superiority and attempt to grab territories belonging to other nations. As for the Pact of London, to which Signor Battistessa refers and on which Italians rely, it is a secret treaty disposing of territories belonging to other nations and as such and for many other reasons it cannot be allowed to have any weight. The Peace Conference has superseded all such treaties and divisions of spoils. And even that pact which would naturally conserve all Italian aims, interests and ambitions makes no mention of Fiume. Italy's right to Fiume cannot be recognised. Fiume by itself contains 25,000 Italians and 12,000 Croats. But it cannot be considered separate from its wide hinterland which is mainly Slav. The principle of nationality will no doubt be the main ruling test but it cannot be carried to absurd lengths. As Mr. Chesterton said, in that case Whitechapel would have to be assigned to the Jewry and Chinese quarter in London to China. Even then, taken along with the flourishing suburb of Sisak, Fiume contains an equal number of Italians and Croats. Fiume is the natural part of Croatia and it cannot be handed over to Italy but must be included in the new Jugo-Slav State.

Secret Treaty Invalid.

One of President Wilson's fourteen points is that access to the sea would be provided and here is a country thoroughly Slav with a port which by itself is Italian. All these considerations must have weighed with the Italian statesmen who drew up the secret treaty and they laid no claims to Fiume. Due access must be given to Jugo-Slavia in the Adriatic and Italy would do well to give up the ambition of converting it into an Italian lake. The best interests of Italy lie in cultivating cordial relations with the Jugo-Slavs. As for Dalmatia, Italy's case is quite hopeless. Italians do not form even 3 to 4 per cent. of the Dalmatian population. Mazzini declared in 1899, "on ethnographic, political, commercial grounds, Istria is ours; as necessary to Italy as are the parts of Dalmatia to the Southern Slavs." Again in 1871 he said "Istria is ours but from Fiume along the eastern coast of the Adriatic as far as the Bojana river on the confines of Albania, there extends a zone in which amidst the remanants of our colonies the Slavonic element predominate" Signor Battitessa declares that Italians are in Fiume and nothing would make them leave it. We do not think Italy would improve her position to be included in the League of Nations by holding to such language or intentions. The case no longer rests in the hands of Italy alone. If Italy and the Jugo-Slavs can make up their differences without the intervention of any intermediary so much the better. If not the Peace Conference will have to intervene and settle the matter as it thinks best.

A Journal for Cads!

Here is the comment of the "Saturday Review" on Lord Sinha's appointment:—

"East is East and West is West," said Rudyard Kipling, which being interpreted means that black is black and white is white. We never heard of Sir S. P. Sinha until we read in the papers that he had been appointed Under-Secretary for India, but he appears to be a leading advocate at the Indian Bar. We do not wish to say anything derogatory of his Majesty's Indian subjects beyond stating the fact that they are not white. The injection of Sir S. P. Sinha into the House of Lords deprives that historic body of the last remnant of prestige which clings to the British aristocracy.

This organ of super-imperialism had never heard the name of the Indian delegate to the Imperial War Conference until he invaded the sanctity of the House of Lords. However, its ignorance is not less contemptible than its dirty colour prejudice. We do not wish to say anything derogatory of the "Saturday Review" beyond stating that it is a journal edited by a cad for the edification of cads!

Bad Ethics—Worse Logic!

It is amusing to note that this same journal which represents the cult which is always raving against the monopoly of politics and political office by lawyers is hugely delighted because the Ministry of Labour in the new Ministry has been given to a lawyer and not a labour politician. "We see no reason why the Minister of Labour should be a member of the Labour Party," it exclaims in its new-found wisdom. "On the contrary, we think that a minister, who knows the meaning of a contract and of evidence, is far better qualified for the Ministry of Labour than a Trade Union Secretary." It is wonderful what use can be found for the qualities of a lawyer when it suits one's purpose. But why the understanding of a contract and of evidence should be the first and last qualifications of a Minister of Labour can only be apparent to a prejudiced mind that wants to keep out the man of labour—like the man of colour—at all costs!

An Amazing Marriage.

The marriage recently of a well-known Marwari merchant, who was knighted after subscribing a lakh of rupees to the war loan, to a girl of twelve years of age, has given a grave shock to social reformers in the Hindu community. The bridegroom is forty-six years old and his first wife is still alive. The irony of the affair lies in the fact that the bridegroom, as it is reported, has himself lectured against such marriages. We cannot do better than quote the words of a Hindu correspondent who writes:—"Such marriages are an evil in themselves and extremely harmful to the social progress of Hindu Society. They cut at the very root of it. They are unnatural and inhuman."

GRECO-ITALIAN DIFFERENCES.

SETTLEMENT EXPECTED SHORTLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. Midnight, Feb. 13.

PARIS.—It is expected that the differences between Italy and Greece as regards the Adriatic and Asia Minor will shortly be settled. Italy is willing to renounce certain rights guaranteed her by the treaty of 1915 in return for compensation.

The fact that there are no signs of settlement between the Italians and the Jugo-slavs is chiefly due to the Italian unwillingness to surrender Fiume.

TELEGRAPH STAFF STILL DISSATISFIED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Feb. 11.

The Telegraphic Association, Rangoon, after discussing the Director-General's message passed resolutions expressing dissatisfaction with the decision not to raise the maximum above Rupees 200, asking for a definite pronouncement regarding the clerical staff, and disappointment at the delay regarding proposals for the pay of Telegraph Masters and Deputy Superintendents.

R CHAMBER ACT ENDORSED.

BLACK BILLS CONDEMNED.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule League, Mrs. Besant delivered a public lecture on the "Rowlatt Bills", at Shantaram's Chawl, Bombay, yesterday. Mr. M. R. Jayakar presided, and there were about seven thousand people present, including several ladies.

On the motion of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, seconded by Mr. P. K. Telang, Mr. M. R. Jayakar was voted to the chair.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Jayakar said they had already held two meetings at this chawl to enter their protest against the Rowlatt Bills, and this was the third meeting. Whether they would hold more meetings in this connection would depend upon what attitude the Government of India would adopt regarding the Bills, because they wwanted to make their protest against the Bills as intelligent, as well-informed, as sincere and as persistent as human energy could do. They had already had some foretaste of how they could succeed if they made their protest intelligent and persistent. The Government of India had given into a certain extent by making the Bill a temporary measure for three years. That ought to be a great source of hope and strength to them, and he had no doubt that if they continued to offer an intelligent and persistent opposition to the Bill, the Government would be compelled to abandon it altogether. A great deal would depend upon how they understood the moral issues involved in the Bills—not the legal issues, for they were apparent and that was their justification for constantly calling meetings in order to understand rerly, what the nature of the controvercy was.

A Challenge to People.

It was somewhat significant that during the war the same Government, that were talking about co-operation, goodwill and mutual trust between the people and the Government, were now singing in a different tune, and as an exemplification of this, the speaker called attention to one statement in the Viceroy's speech to the effect that the peace and tranquillity which was maintained during the time of the war by the large bulk of the Indian population were due not to the innate good sense of the people, but to the drastic and large powers which the Government had given to the Executive. The speaker thought that such a view, besides being a direct insult to the large masses of the people of this country, was a direct challenge thrown to them which they had to take up. If the people of India were loyal to the Government, it was because they undoubtedly perceived the moral forces behind it, and because they were alive to the blessings of British rule, in spite of the occasional wanderings of the Indian Government in this direction or that, and not because the Government had such weapons in their hands.

Therefore to talk about peace and tranquillity in India as being due to the weapons the Government had in their hands was entirely to misinterpret the situation. That was one of the reasons why he would say moral issues were involved in the Bills. Continuing, the speaker hoped that Mrs. Besant's lecture would prove a very valuable addition to the literature on this subject. He requested Mrs. Besant to address the meeting.

MRS. BESANT.

Mrs. Besant, who on rising to address the meeting, received an ovation, said the Bills which they had met that evening and, as she understood they had met previously as she understood, which in Sind from where she arrived that day, were being met with protest not only from large towns but small ones as well, with audiences ranging from nine to ten thousand people, night after night,—these Bills, in order that they might oppose them, not only actively but also, as the Chairman had said, intelligently, ought to be studied carefully from beginning to end, so that they might be thoroughly understood, in the various dangers that they would open before the people of India. If it were true—and it was not true—that these Bills were wanted in order to prevent a disloyal population from breaking the bounds then they would be useless, for no such legislation as this had ever yet succeeded in evolving loyalty from a disloyal people. If India be disloyal all that the Bills could do was to drive the people from open and manly protests, into underground conspiracies. That was one of the dangers that by their protests they hoped to avoid. If India be loyal then these Bills were unnecessary and being unnecessary were criminal. She wanted to put before them, even at the risk of tiring them, some of the details of the measures, for unless the Bills were thoroughly understood they could not be adequately opposed.

Changes in wrong direction.

Continuing, Mrs. Besant said the proposed permanent changes in the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, were changes which were in the wrong direction in a Code that was already in respect of offences against the State more harsh and cruel than any other code known to any civilised nation. To make it more severe, more drastic, was a strange proof of the gratitude of England about which they heard so much in the early days of the war, and to her it appeared that they were more the tragedy of Britain than the tragedy of India, for the scandal of them lay on Britain herself, unless her Parliament and her population refused to permit their dependent legislature to pass them into law. For part of the legislation the consent of the Secretary of State of India had already been gained, but it was idle for Mr. Montagu to come with penalties in one hand and reforms in the other. The two were absolutely incompatible, and if India's steps were to be set on the road leading to Responsible Government, then such legislation as had been proposed was absolutely inappropriate to the position, and what was even worse, rendered all hope of co-operation between the Government and the people necessary to the success of the Reforms, hopelessly out of possibility. For, in the division list in the Imperial Legislative Council the division was a racial division, all the English being on one side and the Indians on the other. (Cheers.) These Bills would not touch any English person in this country unless perhaps those like Mr. Horniman and one or two others who had arrayed themselves on the side of India, in the struggle.

Objection to first Bill.

Her objections to the first Bill were that it made an already too harsh a code more drastic than before. She instanced the first addition which they found made under the title of 124B which was to follow 124A. 124A was a statement which some of them would probably remember, and it was that "whoever by words or by sign or by visible representation or otherwise brought or attempted to bring into hatred or contempt or excited or attempted to excite disaffection towards his Majesty or the Government by law established in British India, would be punished with transportation for life, or a shorter term to which fine might be added."

Severity of Existing Law.

Before 124A was inserted in the Penal Code, it was sent round for the opinions of various eminent lawyers. Mr. Huddleston (afterwards Baron Huddleston) and Mr. Cochraine (afterwards Chief Justice Cochraine) commented on its severity, and Mr. Eardley Norton also sent in his opinion. Mr. Norton pointed out the enormous severity with which the most trivial signs of communication against the Government might be visited. And yet it was this severity, this enormous severity, which would be increased by the new Clause, 124B. Mr. Huddleston said that this subsection was wholy indefensible, and Mr. Cochraine said that mere words not followed by acts, injurious to the welfare of the State ought not to be punished, adding that the explanation made the section worse than the clause itself. Now those were views on the law as it was proposed then to make it, and now instead of softening them and instead of assimilating the law in India in this respect to that in England, the law in India had been rendered harsher. The English law in which blasphemous and seditious libels were put together had partly become obsolete by the increasing thought and liberality of the people but as reards the libels they were told that a man was guilty who excited to attempt changes otherwise than by lawful means. Now, to that no one could object. If a man tried to bring about changes in the constitution by means of violence, he could not complain that the Government used violence against him.

Ungrateful !

If "sedition" be tied down to mean only attempting to make changes by other than lawful means, then no word of complaint need be heard against that law, but when they found it widened out, as it was with them and that too especially after all that had done during the four and a half years of war, England's reward to India was this clause, and the remainder of these measures, then they might fairly say to England "You are ungrateful for all that we have done for you—(cheers)—and your own ingratitude makes you suspect our loyalty." The clause said that "whoever had in his possession a seditious document, intending to publish or circulate it, would, unless he proved that he had such a document for a lawful purpose, be punishable with imprisonment which might extend to two years, or with fine, or with both! Supposing an editor received a seditious document in his office, or received a copy of that delightful paper edited by Krishna Varma who, from his safe seclusion of Paris or Switzerland, incited young India to conspiracy or assassination, the editor would receive it in his office and being busy slip it into his bag, and meanwhile the Post Office knowing that such a document had passed through the post office and delivered to the editor, would go and tell the C. I. D. that the editor possessed such and such a document that had been delivered by the postman. Now the C. I. D. would watch the editor, stop him and demand to look into his bag, and would find the document there. Then the editor would have got to prove that he did not mean to circulate the document. Now, how could an editor prove that he had not meant to circulate or publish a document? If he had got to prove that he meant to circulate it or publish it he could do so, but he could not prove that he had no intention of doing it, and this impossibility might land him in jail for two years with a fine on top of it. An atrocious law of that character was an insult to any nation. But her objection to this clause went further than that. Some of the seditous documents of to-day might be the most valuable historical document for the future. Supposing the one was studying the history of the French Revolution. One would want to read what the people felt and how they looked at the events when they were taking place at the time. Similarly, supposing one wanted to know what were the feelings even of a part of India and what made the great Sepoy Rebellion of 1857, how could one understand it unless what were called "seditous" documents were available for investigation? Otherwise one would not be able to understand the currents of human thought, and to try to destroy a document it did not fit in with the views of the Government of the day, was to betray the cause of history and to take away some of the springs of human knowledge. The clause therefore was cruel and mischievous in its still deeper sense.

New Crimes Invented.

When they found some of the new crimes which had been invented in these Bills invented retrospectively for punishment, they could realise how widely the net was spread. For, it said that the fact that a person had been previously convicted of an offence under that chapter would be a relevant fact in his trial. Now that was not fair. It might be that some of the accused persons might have conspired in the days of their youth when they were hardly more than boys, and, after that sentence had expired, they returned to India and a deeper thought and greater age convinced them that they had made a blunder in their youth in joining a conspiracy. It was not fair that their past which had been fully expiated by long and terrible suffering should be brought up at another trial to prejudice the minds of those on whose verdict their guilt or innocence had to be determined, and to prevent them from having a chance of a fair—a perfectly fair—trial. In England, in a criminal trial, none was allowed to say before the verdict was given that the men had been previously convicted. The fact would be only mentioned there after the verdict was given to enhance punishment, but nothing would be allowed to be said until the verdict was delivered and the men were found guilty. In India, however, this clause proposed that the fact of a man's previous conviction, could be brought up so that inevitably there would be prejudice and an inclination to convict again because of the first conviction.

An unheard-of thing.

Then there was the extraordinary clause which made it an offence against a person who voluntarily and habitually associated with a person convicted under that chapter. Now the retrospective effect sought to be given under this chapter was an unheard-of thing in the criminal law of any civilised country It rendered a harsh code still harsher. Again in the ordinary Penal Code, the court was given the right to add a period after the expiry of the sentence in which the convicted person had to furnish sureties or report his place of residence to the police. In England the rule was that a convicted person had part of his sentence remitted by good conduct during the period of his term of imprisonment, and not after it, so that he had to report his place of residence to the police before the expiry of his term of imprisonment, and not after it. It was a hard thing, after a sentence had expired, to keep a man still under the ban of police supervision. She ventured to suggest that ought not to be introduced into political offence, as if they were worse than ordinary crimes, whereas in many cases criminal intent was absent and mistaken and overhot patriotism might be at the root of the offence.

Star Chamber Act Endorsed.

Continuing, Mrs. Besant said bad as these new additions to the first Bill were they were nothing compared to the Second Bill. Her root objection to the provisions of this Bill was that they gave permission to the tribunals to try in whole or in part without publicity. It was allowed to shut all knowledge of the proceedings from the public. Now, what was it in England that gradually stirred up the people so much reign after reign which at last broke out into the great Rebellion? It was what was called the Court of the Star Chamber, and the worst characteristic of the Star Chamber was that its trials were secret so that any man might swear away the life of another without danger, which came to the informer through publicity, and men were sent from the Star Chamber to the block without the public knowing anything of the trial. Now, that abominable system was endorsed by the first part of the second Bill. She had nothing to say against the three High Court judges, but there were two points which she thought should be discussed by trained and expert lawyers. The first was that there was only one trial; and no preliminary examination before a magistrate and no appeal after the tribunal had given its judgment. They knew why it should be only one trial. The Government wanted to prevent publicity, because of the public feeling that would be aroused thereby. They knew the trial before the magistrate meant much public comment, much public excitement, but the very fact that there was excitement of public opinion, showed there was sympathy with the sufferer in the breasts of a large number of people. It had been said that they did not want Indian public opinion to sway the Legislative Councils, but she asked "What else was public opinion for except to sway the minds of the elected members of the Councils?" Public opinion was a defence against injustice and against the tyranny on the part of a Government, and it should be encouraged, fostered and strengthened in India because they had far too little of it in India and by no means too much.

No Jury !

Then it had been said there should be no jury because they said juries would not convict. But some of the laws in England were broken down by the refusal of the juries to convict, because those laws were not enforced by public opinion, and were against the public conscience. For, conscience was higher than law which represented the thought of the past, while the former represented the thought of the present. If they read the history of England they would find how juries stood between second persons and obsolete laws which had not the moral force of the people behind them.

Unwritten Law of England.

A man had a right to an open trial, which was ensured to him by the unwritten law and constitution of England, and it was said that when Bombay was given as dowry to King Charles he declared that in the future all those born in the island were to share on equal terms all the privileges of the English subjects, in all future times. Thus they that were born in Bombay were under the protection of the unwritten law and constitution of England—the Magna Charta—which declared that every man, should have an open trial and that his life property and liberty would be saved until after an open trial he had been found guilty by his peers. The grave question now was this, that they should very soon be before the Privy Council with the question whether a dependent legislature could make a law taking away from the people the rights which the unwritten law and constitution of England had given them—a law touching the allegiance of the subject. That was the point which had to be considered, for if a people owed allegiance to a king, the king owed duty and protection to the subject, and to deprive them of protection and take them into closed rooms where they were tried where informers would lie away their lives without fear of consequences to themselves, then she would say, that this sort of legislation was not meant for free men but for slaves, and slaves they would be when these Bills were passed.

Monstrous.

Again there was the power given to the tribunal to convict a person of offences with which he was not originally charged. That seemed to her monstrous, because the person would have no warning of it, and would have no chance of preparing himself to meet it. Such a trap for a man was surely not consistent with any kind of fairness. Then again a statement not submitted to cross-examination ought not to be admitted. It seemed that everything was strained against the accused and as little as possible granted him in the way of defence.

Thd Fundamental Fault.

Far worse than these, were the preventive and emergency measures. The fundamental fault underlying was that the Governor-General in Council if satisfied that a movement in his opinion was likely to lead to the commission of offence against the State, could declare an area which would then be subject to these measures. She asked them to mark the words "to the satisfaction of the Governor-General-in-Council." Nothing was said about facts and evidence. But the most innocent movement might possibly lead to an offence, and even supposing none had been committed, was the opinion of the Governor-General in Council that there might be an offence, to be a ground on which the liberty of every man and woman in that area was to be left at the mercy of the local Government?

Against British Justice.

The whole idea was against what they used to call "British Justice"—the two words which would become out of place and forgotten in India when this legislation became law. She asked them to think what their life was going to be in Bombay. When there were movements going on all over the place, labour movements, strikes, possibly lock-outs, some suggestion might be made that there was a hidden hand behind them, and it might be alleged that Home Rulers had something to do with labour unrest. In that case they would come under this legislation. They might be arrested, and forced by "any and every means" used by the officers so arresting to comply with the demands made upon them.

"Any and every means."

What was concealed under the words "any and every means?" They knew that men arrested were sometimes beaten, sometimes tortured and sometimes starved. Were these means to be made legal? She again asked what was concealed under those words. Then an arrested person was not to have the assistance of a pleader before a clever investigating officer. She enquired why such an obsolete rule should be revived which nobody in England would dare to suggest should be made part of the law there. Frankly, she admitted she had not very much trust in the investigations commissions or visiting committees. The Chandavarkar-Beachcroft Commission had said that there were only six cases of innocence out of a total of 1,008 internees, and the Rowlatt Committee described them as desperate characters who should not be let loose in the country. Yet within a few days of that report they in Bengal let out all except 300 of these "desperate criminals", who might also probably be let out before very long.

Secrecy of Trial.

Referring to the question of the secrecy of trial, Mrs. Besant asked why an accused person should not be brought face to face with the informer who swore away his property or life. Some of these informers might be *agents provocateurs* themselves. Some of these had come into the compound of the Central College at Benares, pretending to be decent men and making the boys talk about political matters and the intruders had to be turned out. What would happen under this emergency legislation? It might be that Government would pick out a few prominent politicians that took part in the Congress or Home Rule League movement or some other political organisation, capture them under this legislation and send them into some form of confinement and kill out all political actions.

Show more sympathy with people !

Continuing, Mrs. Besant said that if the Government would show more sympathy with the people, if instead of more legislation of this character it would give more liberty, than these crimes would be denounced by the people themselves and the perpetrators of them would be brought to justice. Otherwise it would be impossible with this sort of legislation to win the real help of the people in putting down conspiracies and without the people's help they would not be able to do so. A people contented, loyal, against disorders, would be the Government's best helpers. If this sort of legislation came first and then the reforms, how much help could they get from an angry, sullen people to make the reforms go smooth? If they read carefully the whole list of offences that were given in the Schedule of Offences under the Act they would find a large number of ordinary crimes included there as pointing towards the danger of criminal conspiracies against the State. They would find the whole powers of the High Courts ousted. Such legislation as this would reduce India to the position of a country under laws worse than any laws which prevailed in any civilised country in the world. There was no legislation such as this in any civilised codntry. Even Russia under the Czars was not in some respects as bad in respect of such legislation. The inevitable result that history gave for such legislation was secret conspiracies ending very often in open revolt. Was it right when all the rest of the world was talking of liberty that they under the Crown of England should be the only country in the world who had to lament a disminished freedom, restrictions under which they had never groaned before? Was it possible that England could ever consent to legislation of this character, or was it that the English people were not aware of the changes that were proposed to be made in the laws of this country? They knew that some letters and newspapers were stopped going to England.

Make your voice ring right across.

They should therefore make their voice ring right across to England and carry the message of their astonishment, indignation and sorrow, that England should show herself so decadent that she could not govern India without resort to legislation of this character. (Cheers.).

Appeal to England.

Might not India appeal to England by all that they had been taught to think of her in the past? Might they not say to her in words strong and clear that would wake her from the slumber into which she seemed to have fallen oblivious of all her past—send her a message:—O. England, once the Mother of Free Institutions in Europe, are you to be the only great despotism left in Asia? Have you forgotten all the sorrows of the past, all your struggles for Freedom, all your splendid traditions which have made your name glorious among all the nations of the world? Have you forgotten that you were the refuge of every rebel, that you were the guardian of every conspirator, that you told every tyrannical Government in Europe 'Govern your people rightly and they will not rebel against you'—(hear, hear)—and now you are following in the footsteps of those you denounced; those you rebuked can turn on you in mockery. Remember what you have done. If you intend to change your methods, if you intend to be a tyrant instead of a freedom-giver, then cover all your history and forget the memories of your past, for they will shame your future. If you pass all these laws, then remember you must first defile the graves of your great men, defile the grave of Pym, defile the grave of Cromwell, you must burn all the great books of men like Milton, men like Shelley, men like Browning, men like Swinburne. You must tear into pieces the works of Sydney Smith, of Payne, of Burke, of Gladstone and of Bright—but if you are ashamed of doing this, then tear this legislation into pieces." (Loud and prolonged cheering).

Mr. Jayakar proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Besant for her inspiring and instructive address.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

MR. HORNIMAN.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, said he did it with the greatest pleasure. Mr. Jayakar had said, that no lawyer could have expounded the iniquity of the proposed legislation to them more ably than Mrs. Besant had done, and he (the speaker) could say that no professional politician could have filled the chair (laughter) more ably than Mr. Jayakar had done. (Cheers.) He (the speaker) had one thing to add in regard to something that the chairman had said which was more by way of comment than of criticism. Mr. Jayakar had referred in his earlier remarks to what he deserved as a concession the Government had made to public opinion by agreeing to enact the proposed legislation for a period of three years. He (the speaker) could not regard it as a concession in any sense whatsoever; because the whole of the legislation, the whole of the provisions of the Bills from beginning to end, were fundamentally and essentially such an offence against all elementary principles of justice, that whether they were enacted for five minutes or three years did not matter to them in the least. They did not mean under any circumstances to sit quietly and accept legislation of that character, which was a distortion of all their ideas and of all civilised ideas of justice and freedom. (Hear, hear.) Sir William Vincent himself, when he announced the great concession, (laughter), was obliged to admit, whether shamedly or cynically, he (the speaker) did not know, (laughter) that the Irish Coercion Bill which had been taken as a precedent and which was enacted for 3 years only, was extended for two years when the time for its expiry arrived. Now that was not a very satisfactory precedent. But there was something more than that. Even after the two years had passed, when another Government came into office in England, they passed a New Coercion Bill at the bidding of the bureaucratic junta of Dublin Castle. Even supposing they could put up with a measure of that kind for a limited period, it was not a very encouraging thing to quote to them the precedent of the Irish Coercion Bill.

Precedents in India.

But he did not think they needed go to England or Ireland for precedents in regard to such a matter. They had precedents in their own country. They had the Seditious Meetings Act. That was enacted for a period of three years, and

(Continued on page 8.)

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

DANGEROUS STRETCHING OF DEFINITIONS,

BOYCOTT UNDER GOVERNMENT AUSPICES.

HON. MR. SARMA'S PROTEST.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 12.

The following is the full text of the Hon. Mr. Sarma's speech on the Criminal Law Act Amendment Bill introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 10th instant:—

My Lord,—I heartily join the other Hon. Members who have congratulated the Government for being responsive to public opinion in the matter of the other Bill. I only hope that at the Select Committee stage it will be possible so to modify the Bill as will be appreciated by the public at large. Now coming to this Bill, my Lord, I only wish to add a few remarks to what has fallen already from Hon. Members on this side of the Council. I think, taking the first section, it is widely enlarging the scope of chapter VI (e) of the Indian Penal Code. The Hon. Members will see that at present under Chapter VI it is only the assaulting or threatening to assault certain august members of His Majesty's Government, the Viceroy, the Members of the Council and so on with a view to prevent them from exercising their functions, that is made an offence of the State. Now, sedition has been defined of coarse, generally in the next section and the Government have wisely seen their way to limit the operation of that clause by confining it only to such documents as instigate the use of criminal force. I understand and appreciate, therefore, the limitation imposed by this clause in the definition of seditious document, but, my Lord, the danger is that in trying to protect honest police officers in the discharge of their duty the Government have so enlarged the definition of a seditious document and so enlarged the scope of Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code as to bring within the meaning of the word 'sedition' a new class of offence altogether. For instance, the Section says, that "any person who publishes a document which instigates directly or indirectly or is likely to instigate the use of criminal force against His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India or against public servants generally or any class of public servants or any individual public servant will be considered guilty of publishing a seditious document." But supposing a public servant has a private quarrel and some persons aggrieved by the conduct of that public servant write to one another asking whether it would be advisable to give a sound thrashing to that public servant, not in relation to the discharge of his duty itself, not with a view to commit any offence under Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, but for different purpose altogether.

Well, a document of that description would certainly be a seditious document within the meaning of Clause 2, although nothing may be given practical effect to by virtue of any communication which may be addressed by one person to another person and the other person may have practically nothing to do with the communication intended to be acted upon by the person who communicates that document. I, therefore, respectfully submit that in trying to protect these police officers and others, who in the arduous discharge of their public duties expose themselves to imminent risk, is trying to protect them the Government have so widely enlarged the scope of the Section as to make it perfectly dangerous. Therefore, I respectfully submit that it would be impossible for this Council to accept that definition of a seditious document and say that the possession of a document of that character would be any offence whatsoever. I think, therefore, that there should be a certain restriction showing the use of criminal force for the purpose of committing any offence under Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code and that might perhaps meet the situation to a certain extent.

MEANING OF POSSESSION.

Then the other observation I would make, my Lord, is this. We have, in the Explosives Substances Act, made the possession of an explosive substance an offence, but it is there indicated that it is only the making of explosive substances or having in possession or control of such explosive substances to give rise to a reasonable suspicion that it is not for a lawful object, shall be an offence, unless the person accused can show that he made it or had it in his possession for a lawful purpose. The words used in dealing with explosive substances, are much more elastic for the benefit of the accused person than the words employed in this clause. Here the possession of a document, I take it, would be published or circulated. In other ways the mere possession would not be any offence whatsoever. If it was with an intent to publish or circulate it, unless it be for a lawful purpose, it might be an offence. But, then, you throw the onus on the wrong individual in establishing the offence which is created by this section. You do not say that where the intention is to publish or circulate is proved affirmatively by the prosecution. In order to escape from the law the man has to prove that the publication or circulation is intended for a lawful purpose. The onus is not thrown for that purpose upon the accused person, but, as I take it, the offence then sought to be created by this

(Continued on page 8.)

BRITISH LABOUR UNREST.

(Continued from page 5.)

sections of the community to see that the victory won so largely by the heroism and tenacity of this great nation in five years of sacrifice was not wantonly dissipated in a few weeks of frenzied strife. (Cheers).

MINERS REJECT GOVERNMENT'S TERMS.

DECISION OF CONFERENCE AT SOUTHPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Feb. 13.

The conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain at Southport decided by two to one majority to exclude the press, hence the discussion on Government's terms was held in private. A communique was subsequently issued merely stating that the Federation had passed a resolution that 'Government's terms are not a reply to our demands,' and ratified their rejection.

The conference subsequently ratified the executive committee's decision to reject Government's terms and instructed the executive to submit a proposal regarding the next step to be taken with the object of pressing the demands.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

MR. HENDERSON DENOUNCES BOLSHEVISM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 11-55 a.m., Feb. 13.

A telegram from Berne dated the 10th says the Socialist Conference has ended. The final sitting was noteworthy for Mr. Arthur Henderson's denunciation of Bolshevism, which was supported by the majority of the delegates.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

FULLEST FREEDOM TO REPRESENTATIVES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., Feb. 13.

A communique from Paris says the International Labour Legislation Commission has adopted an article in the British draft providing that at the proposed International Labour Conference representatives of Governments, employers and work people shall be entitled to speak and vote independently regardless of the views expressed by other representatives of their nation. It was felt in dealing with the labour legislation that employers and workers must be given the fullest opportunity for free expression.

Another article carried provides that the International Labour Conference shall meet at the capital of the League of Nations unless it is decided by two-thirds majority to meet elsewhere.

ALLIED COMMISSION ARRIVES AT HAMBURG.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 13.

PARIS.—The Allied commission of enquiry into the number and condition of German merchant ships has arrived in Hamburg.

SOCIALIST COMMISSION TO RUSSIA.

TO INVESTIGATE RESULTS OF BOLSHEVISM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Feb. 13.

BERNE.—The Socialist Conference appointed a Commission to proceed to Russia at Lenin's invitation to investigate the results of Bolshevism. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald will be the British Delegate.

U. S. NAVAL BUILDING PROGRAMME

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 13.

WASHINGTON.—The House of Representatives by 205 votes to 148 adopted a special rule incorporating the three years' naval building programme in the Naval Appropriation Bill.

BILL ADOPTED BY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., Feb. 13.

WASHINGTON.—The House of Representatives by 194 votes to 142 has approved the three years' naval programme and has adopted the entire naval appropriation bill.

SIR R. BORDEN OFFERED AMBASSADORSHIP IN WASHINGTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 13.

The "Daily Express" understands that Sir Robert Borden has been offered the British ambassadorship in Washington.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

SPECIAL SERVICE AWARDS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Feb. 13.

The "Gazette" contains the following awards to the officers of the Indian Army:—

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDERS.

Lieut. R. L. Horrick for conspicuous gallantry on August 21st, 1918, in the vicinity of Wadimintin East of Ghoraniyeh bridgehead defences, when in charge of a patrol of six men observing two enemy behind a bush who opened fire, he went forward to reconnoitre and saw an enemy party of about twenty. Detaching a N. C. O. and one man to work round the flank, he charged with the remaining four men in the face of heavy fire and captured the lot and then took the prisoners safely back over two miles of open country under heavy machine-gun and shell fire. He showed fine courage and leadership.

Major G. W. Lindesay (retired Indian Army) for conspicuous gallantry and fearless leadership of his battalion in Salonika on September 19th, 1918. Though badly wounded he established his headquarters in the tongue and continued in command of his battalion which consolidated itself there. His cheerful bearing under intense machine-gun fire and bombardment encouraged the battalion to hold on to the position for many hours, though both the flanks were exposed to enfilade fire.

Captain G. M. McCleverty for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Resht (Persia) on July 20th, 1918. He commanded a relief party sent to extricate the force besieged in a building and displayed great courage and initiative. Relief was successfully accomplished, mainly owing to his resource and daring leadership. His work throughout the operations was of a very high order.

DEBATE IN LORDS.

LORD CURZON ON PEACE CONFERENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 11-55 a.m., Feb. 13.

In the House of Lords in the course of the debate on the address, Lord Curzon said that cordiality and goodwill characterised the proceedings at the Peace Conference and there did not appear to be any prospect of a breach. The Dominions for the first time had been admitted to the world conference, an admission that these countries would henceforth be regarded as separate states, a position of which they had shown themselves worthy by the part they had played in the war.

The adoption of a mandatory system by the Conference was merely a recognition by the world of the principles of colonial administration which we had practised for half a century. It would raise the standard of colonial administration throughout the world and it was by its adoption that the Conference had moved more quickly than was anticipated in the direction of the League of Nations.

SUPREME ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH PROPOSED ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Feb. 13.

A communique from Paris, dated the 11th, says the Supreme Economic Council, which the Supreme War Council on Saturday agreed to establish, will decide immediate economic questions during the armistice period and should not be confused with the proposed Economic Commission which will advise the Peace Conference regarding the treatment of economic questions affecting peace terms.

ENEMY BANKS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

BRITISH OFFICERS TAKE OVER CONTROL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., Feb. 13.

A telegram from Constantinople, dated the 25th, says, British officers have taken over control of all enemy banks in Constantinople, pending the conclusion of peace. The French and Italians will probably be invited to participate in the management.

GRATUITIES TO ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL MARINES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Feb. 13.

The Admiralty announces that gratuities are being awarded to the Royal Navy and Royal Marines ranging from £720 to £200 for Admirals and from £140 to £20 for other officers, for the first year's service, with increments ranging from three pounds to ten shillings for each additional month's service. Officers of the naval and volunteer reserves receive a gratuity of 100 days' pay for the first year's service and 50 days for each subsequent year.

RENEWAL OF ARMISTICE.

CONDITIONS DECIDED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Feb. 13.

A communiqué from Paris states that the Supreme War Council to-day decided on the conditions for the renewal of armistice.

MADRAS LAWYERS' MANIFESTO.

A MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 13.

The following is the text of a manifesto proposed to be issued by some of the members of the legal profession of Madras and which is now being sent round for signature not only among lawyers but among others also:—

"Now that the proposals for constitutional reforms are about to take shape, and in view of the present situation and of the strenuous and vigorous opposition in Great Britain by Lord Sydenham and his party to the scheme of Indian Constitutional Reforms proposed by the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu and his Excellency Lord Chelmsford, and of the support which such opposition is receiving in certain quarters in India, it is felt necessary that we should define exactly our views on the above scheme of reforms. We recognise that the above scheme is a real attempt at giving effect to the announcement of his Majesty's Government in the House of Commons on 20th August 1917, and that the proposals constitute a definite advance on the present unsatisfactory system and conditions of administration. We feel bound to recognise the limitations which that announcement lays down. We realise that cordial and full popular and official co-operation is needed for the successful working of any scheme of reforms and that the scheme, to be put into force as a transitional arrangement as contemplated in the above announcement, has to proceed on the following principles viz:—

(a) Complete popular control in local bodies as far as possible;

(b) Substantial steps to be taken most largely in the first instance in the provinces towards the progressive realisation of Responsible Government;

(c) Relaxation of the control of Parliament and the Secretary of State over the Government of India and provincial Governments only in proportion to the extent that Responsible Government is secured;

(d) Enlargement of and securing of a more representative character for the Indian Legislature;

(e) The first stage of Responsible Government taking the shape of a system of diarchy.

We are, however, distinctly of opinion that the system of devolution of responsibility, comparatively limited if need be, should in the first instance, be introduced into the Government of India also and that the purpose of transitional arrangement will not be achieved without it.

We are also strongly of opinion that India could be given fiscal freedom and that the popular voice should be made effective in the determination and carrying out of the industrial and commercial policy of the future.

In the provinces the subjects to be transferred for administration by the ministers should not be less than the illustrative subjects given in test 2 of appendix 2 to the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms and on the other hand should also include industrial matters. Land Revenue Administration, university education, business concerns, borrowing on sole credit of provincial revenues, and control of the services, working departments to be administered by the ministers.

Elected members in the legislature and legislative councils should constitute 4/5ths of the total strength."

"INCONSISTENT."

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 13.

Commenting on the manifesto issued by the Madras Legal Profession the "Hindu" says:—It is stated that the manifesto was not agreed to by all the persons present and that a number of them objected to the line of action proposed to be taken and the views expressed in the manifesto. The manifesto is not only inconsistent with the resolution passed at the Delhi Congress but in some respect it is at variance with the resolutions adopted at the Bombay Special Congress.

A NEW 'MODERATE' ASSOCIATION.

In accordance with the resolution passed by the All-India Conference of the Moderate Party at its session held in November last, for forming a properly constituted permanent organisation of the party, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha issued letters to the members of the Moderate Party in order to start an organisation called the Western India National Liberal Association and invited them to join the Association as its promoters. A meeting of the promoters was held last evening to inaugurate this Association, Sir Dinshaw has been appointed its President and Sir N. G. Chandavarkar its Vice-President, and a provisional council was appointed with four secretaries. The Council has been asked to frame rules and regulations for the Association on the lines of the National Liberal League of Bengal. Among the members of the Council are the following:—Sir Hormusji Wadya, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Parekh and Messrs. N. V. Gokhale, M. N. Samarth, and K. Natarajan, the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, the Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat, the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna and some others.

The Secretaries are Messrs. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, Mr. J. A. Gharpure, Mr. J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy and Mr. N. M. Joshi

AMATEUR BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP.

FRY BEATS LIEUT. SYMES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Feb. 13.

The final round of the Amateur Billiards Championship (2,000 up) resulted in S. H. Fry beating Lieut. Graham Symes (Holder). Lieut. Symes reached 1,729.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

(Continued from page 7.)

section makes such possession by itself penal unless the man can prove a lawful purpose. If it is not so, I hope it will be made clear. As it stands there is a grave danger of mere possession itself being a presumptive evidence of guilt under this chapter. I hope, therefore, that Section 2 will be so modified, if the Section is ever to be placed upon the Statute Book (which I see no reason to endorse) as not to create a new kind of crime enlarging the scope of the word 'sedition' and further making it perfectly innocuous, just as in the case of the Explosives Substances Act.

PROPOSED BOYCOTT.

Then, I have only one or two remarks to make with reference to Clause 4. With reference to this Clause, I certainly see that the promise of protection itself should not render any statement made by the person irrelevant or inadmissible. But, the question would be as to whether an offer of money, a pension or gratuity in case a person is injured, or, in case he is killed, a pension to his family, would come within Section 4 that is a matter of doubt. If it is intended that a person should be offered a pension or gratuity under such circumstances, there is grave danger, I submit, in enlarging the scope of the present Law. I do not think the Rowlatt Committee intended to enlarge the scope of the present Law. Of course, they say to make the present Law clear would be a perfectly innocuous proceeding and might lead to the clearing up of various doubts and difficulties, which, perhaps, are left in the actual administration of the Law as it stands. Then, my Lord, I entirely associate myself with the observations which fell with regard to clause 5, 10(a). It would be absolutely dangerous to enact that a person who has been unfortunately convicted of an offence under Section 5, should be boycotted. I do not see there is much danger in the case of the undivided family, because I do not think it will be a voluntary association. It will be an involuntary association. Members of the family have naturally to associate themselves with the other members of the family. But apart from that, I think there is a grave danger in this boycott movement being inaugurated under Government auspices, because, as has been pointed out, it would render the convicts desperate and it might lead to more harmful consequences than at present imagined.

Then turning to the last clause, I am doubtful as to what was meant by the scope of this Clause. If a person gives security as he may be directed to do by the Court which convicts him, is he still to be asked by the Government not to publish, not to do this or not to do that as is provided for in the clause.

The Rowlatt Committee do not seem to contemplate that at all. It is only in case he is not able to furnish the security that he is asked to furnish that such a thing should be done. I take it that if you say that where a person is under an obligation to notify, it is meant clearly that that obligation to notify does not arise as soon as the security is offered. If that is so, that would be something. But as the section stands, it seems to be absolutely indefensible. Then, as has been pointed out, apart from this technical objection, to ask a person not to connect himself with any political subject, not to speak at all, would be going too far and is absolutely unnecessary. I hope, therefore, before a Bill of this description is placed upon the Statute Book, wider publicity, greater time and opportunity will be given for the public to criticise and comprehend the provisions of this Bill and that the legislation should not be rushed through in any event. I join those who say that it should be dropped for the present

ROWLATT BILLS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS IN BOMBAY.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule League a public lecture will be delivered by Prof. S. M Paranjpye on the "Rowlatt Bills" to-da at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel, Kalbadevj Road.

Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule League, a public meeting will be held to-morrow at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Shantaram's Chawl, Mugbhat Lane, Kandewadi.

President:—Mrs. Annie Besant.

Speakers:—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer. (Maddas). Mr. B. G. Horniman and others.

Subject:—"Rowlatt Bills."

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule League, a public meeting will be held to-day, at 9 p.m. (S. T.). behind Wadi Bunder Fire-brigade on Raichoor Street.

THE BLACK BILLS AND DUTY OF PEOPLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The country owes you a deep debt of gratitude for your fearless fight for the liberties of its teeming millions. Everybody asks why government should rush through this legislation of the most unprecedented and destructive character after the war is over and when the reforms are going to be introduced. The answer is plain and simple. The majority in Parliament are Conservatives. With the exception of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Montagu, and a few Liberal and Labour Ministers, the other Ministers, including Lord Curzon, Lord Milner, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Bonar Law, are Conservatives. The influence of these men will count and these persons are sure to whittle down the reforms through the process of another enquiry into the reform scheme by a Select Committee of both the Houses of Parliament. If the reforms are whittled down, then what will be its effect on India? The answer is,—violent and unprecedented agitation. The object of the present bills is to put down the agitation and compel the country to accept these meagre reforms. Perhaps the Viceroy has got a mandate from the Home Government to be ready with such legislation. Now the whole country is opposed to this legislation of the most reactionary character, whereby people's mouths could be gagged and they may be spirited away from their homes and interned without trial at the sweet will of the Police and the Executive. Any man who happens to be in the bad books of the police and the Secretariat, always stands in danger of being deprived of his liberties. Every public man will always be at the mercy of the Police and the Executive. The question is, then, is life worth living under such barbarous laws, laws which are a disgrace to British Administration, laws which may be fit for barbarians and slaves and not for civilised people? Then the question is what are we to do. The answer is that we must fight tooth and nail to oppose the passage of these bills and in case Government, by the force of its majority, carries through these legislations, then to carry on constitutional agitation through the press and platform in every village and town in India as well as in England by sending a deputation and to press it on till those bills are repealed. Every liberty-loving Indian should join heart and soul in this agitation. Since the Government has thrown up the challenge we must accept it. I warn my countrymen, especially the non-official members of the Viceroy's Council, from being deluded or taken in by the Government which has, after their bold and united front, chosen to limit the duration of the Rowlatt Bills to three years. They must know that if the Government succeeded in carrying through these bills, they would prolong them every time. Whether they prolong them or not, the object of the Government of crushing the agitation in case the country does not approve of the reforms will be served. I would therefore urge the non-official members of the Viceroy's Council to guard against a division in their ranks which the Government are trying hard to create and show a bold and united front against the passage of these bills, and then Government will have to give in. My firm conviction is that these bills cannot remain on the Statute Book, because the temper of the people is now quite different from what it was a few years ago. Government do not seem to have gauged the strength of the feelings of the people on these bills, or if they have, they pretend to ignore them. As regards the attitude of the non-official members, the better course would be not to sit on the Select Committee and mar their good name by joining in such a piece of legislation. If, however, they join, then they should whittle the Bills down so as to make them nugatory, and if their opinions are not accepted then to retire after making protest. As the Government has thrown the challenge, we should be prepared to accept it in right earnest and devise constitutional means of resistance. I would also urge my countrymen to resort to passive resistance in all its forms by refusing to pay taxes or to cooperate with Government. Every patriotic Indian would prefer to die than live and tremble like a slave and beg for mercy at the hands of the Police and the Executive. I earnestly appeal to my countrymen to close their ranks and stand up united for their rights and liberties and I assure them that by the grace of God, Victory will be theirs. Lastly, I would suggest that a requisition should be sent to the Sheriff to convene a meeting of the citizens of Bombay to protest against the passage of the above bills.—Yours, etc.,

OBSERVER.

IRISH POLICY.

DEVLIN'S ADVICE TO GOVERNMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Feb. 13.

In the House of Commons during the debate on the address Mr. Devlin urged that if the Irish policy were not going to be changed the Irish should either be given self-determination or should be allowed to submit their case to the Peace Conference.

MINOR STATES IN RUSSIA.

ACCEPTS PRINKIPO INVITATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Feb. 13.

It is officially declared in Paris that the Esthonians, Lotts, Lithuanians and Ukrainians have accepted the Prinkipo invitation.

TEXTILE WORKERS' DEMAND.

44-HOUR WEEK ON PRESENT WAGES.

(Reuter's Telegram.

LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Feb. 13.

The Textile Factory Workers' Association, including every section of the cotton operatives in Lancashire, have passed a resolution favouring a forty-four hour week without reduction of wages.

MILITARY CROSS TO A LIEUTENANT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Feb. 13.

The "Gazette" contains an award of Military Cross to Lieutenant J. W. Benson (Indian Army) for conspicuous gallantry on the night of August 12th, 1918, in an attack on the west end of Ghurabeh ridge (Palestine). Though the enemy wire was under cross-fire from two machine-guns, he led his men straight through and captured the machine-guns, then charged the remainder of the garrison himself killing three. The remaining eighteen were captured. He displayed fine courage and leadership.

STAR CHAMBER ENDORSED.

(Continued from page 7.)

what happened when the three years came to an end? It was re-enacted as a permanent measure (shame) on the Statue Book. That is what happened in regard to the Press Act. The Press Act, it was true, the Government refused, steadfastly refused, to enact as a temporary measure for any limited period. But they promised in the Imperial Council, they promised it definitely and substantially, that when the need for the Press Act ceased to exist, the Act would certainly be repealed. He undertook to say that no honest man could study the reasons which were put forward for the enactment of the Press Act at the time without coming to the conclusion that those reasons for its existence had themselves ceased to exist. But the Press Act, so far from being repealed, was being used with infinitely greater harshness for all sorts of objects, for which it was never supposed it would be used and which certainly the Government did not even put forward as a reason for its enactment. Then coming to the immediate moment, they had the example of the Defence of India Act. When it was brought in the Imperial Council, it was put before the country as a War Emergency measure, and they were told that it would only be regarded in that light and that it was to come to an end six months after the termination of the war. But what was the result? In the case of the Seditious Meetings Act, the bureaucracy grew so fond of it that they wished to have it with them for all time. When the Defence of India Act was coming to an end, they had fallen so much in love with the extensive and wonderful powers that were placed in their hands, (laughter), that they made up their minds to have these new measures into which they put all the worst provisions of the Defence of India Act, in the shape of a permanent enactment and added a great deal more that was very much worse so that they should be yielding to a very dangerous temptation if they listened for a moment to any suggestion that these things might be more acceptable if they were limited to a certain number of years. He (the speaker) was very glad to read that Mr. Surendra. nath Banerjea very promptly told Government that while they were grateful for the concess on—if it could be called such—, opposition to these Bills would still remain, and they looked as he (the speaker) was sure they could look, with the greatest confidence to their members of the Imperial Legislative Council to continue, as they had already done, to resist these iniquitous measures with all the resources, with all the means and methods at their command. And he could assure them that in everything the members did, they would have the people of the country at their backs ready to support them to the utmost of their power. (Cheers.)

BOLSHEVIKS DRIVEN OUT OF ESTHONIAN REPUBLIC.

WINDAU BOMBARDED BY BRITISH WARSHIPS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Feb. 13.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 12.—The Bolsheviks have been completely driven out of the territory belonging to the Esthonian Republic. British warships bombarded Windau, which has been occupied by the Bolsheviks.

GERMAN COLONIES

NOT TO BE RETURNED TO GERMANY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Feb. 13.

Mr. Lloyd George referring to the German colonies said the Peace Conference quite early and clearly decided that whatever happened, the German colonies should not be returned to Germany. All the delegates agreed that in the interests of the security of the world and by her illtreatment of natives, Germany had forfeited all right to the colonies.

DEATH OF NAWAB SYED MAHAMMAD.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 13.

The sudden death owing to heart failure is announced of Nawab Syed Mahammad Bahadur last night at his residence at Royappettah. He belonged to an aristocratic Mahomedan family, being the grandson of the late Shazendi Shahrukh Begum, daughter of Sultan Yasin, fourth son of Tippu Sultan. In 1896, he was appointed member of the Madras Legislative Council. In 1903, he was elected to the Imperial Legislative Council as member for Madras. He was an ardent Congressman. In 1913 he presided over the Congress held at Karachi.

Official and Personal.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Saiyid Ali Imam, K. C. S. I., Barrister-at-Law, as a member of the Bihar and Orissa Executive Council.

The Hon. Sir Claude Hill, Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, will proceed on four months' leave on medical certificate in the beginning of April and Mr. R. A. Mant, I. C. S., will probably officiate.

It is understood that Sir Thomas Holland will act for Sir George Barnes as Member, Viceroy's Executive Council.

Acting on medical advice the Hon. Sir George Barnes, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, is leaving Delhi on Monday next and will proceed on a sea voyage to South Africa for three months.

FUTURE OF THE KALIPHATE.

NON-MUSLIM INTERFERENCE DEPRECATED.

CHHINDWARA MUSSALMANS' REPRESENTATION.

The following letter has been tddressed by the Imam of the Chhindwara Mosque to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy.

CHHINDWARA,
Central Provinces.
9th February 1919.

My dear Sir,

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Chhindwara (Central Provinces) was held on the 7th instant and it passed unanimously a number of resolutions which it has authorised and requested me, as its Chairman, to forward to you for favour of bringing them to the notice of his Excellency the Viceroy.

This public meeting of the Mussalmans of Chhindwara considered it a most important duty to make a frank statement unhesitatingly with regard to the religious beliefs and communal sentiments of the Mussalmans concerning the Caliphate, the Holy Places and Moslem countries, and in performing that duty declared that it regarded H.I.M. the Sultan of Turkey as the Khalifa or successor of the Holy Prophet, and Chief of the Faithful, whose orders on all religious matters were binding on the Mussalmans after those of God and his Prophet, that in pursuance of the injunction of the Holy Prophet it regarded the acquiescence of any Mussalman in the exercise of any control, whether direct or indirect, open or disguised, by a non-Moslem over any portion of the "Jazeerat-ul-Arab" or "Island of Arabia" as illegitimate and forbidden, that it considered the sole custody and control of the Khilifa over Holy Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem, and other Holy Places of Islam such as Holy Najaf, Karbala, and Baghdad, obligatory and essential; that it regarded the suggestion of removing Constantinople from the control of Islamic sovereignty without any reason as based on antagonism to Islam and Moslems; and deemed it very necessary to express its grave dissatisfaction against it; and the meeting hoped that the Government would never tolerate any action opposed to the religious beliefs and communal sentiments of the Mussalmans, and that these beliefs and sentiments would ever be kept in view by the delegates of the British Empire in the Peace Conference.

Another resolution passed unanimously by this meeting was to the effect that in the opinion of the meeting it was very necessary and highly just that, if the Peace Conference or the proposed League of Nations desired to ascertain from the Mussalmans of the Hejag, Palestine, Syria and Mesopotamia whose rule and what form of Government they preferred, the inquiry should be entrusted to Mussalmans alone; that the territorial, religious and political leaders of the Mussalmans of India should be included in the Commission of Inquiry; and that opportunity should be given to them to act on the Divine Commandment—"Verily all true believers are brothers, wherefore make peace between your brothers, and to remove such misunderstandings as may appear to them to exist among the Moslem populations of Islamic countries and thereby re-establish Islamic fraternity.

FORFEITURE OF DR. ANSARI'S ADDRESS.

The next resolution expressed the grave dissatisfaction of the meeting at the order of forfeiture issued for the Punjab by the Punjab Government against the address of Dr. Ansari, the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Moslem League, and in view of the verses of the Holy Quran and the Traditions of the Holy Prophet with which the entire address was filled and which had been interpreted there in, the meeting was reluctantly driven to apprehend that the order of forfeiture was an act of interference in the religious affairs of the people. It therefore appealed to the Government of India to cancel that order and stop the further growth of Moslem disquiet and excitement.

The last resolution expressed the extreme dissatisfaction of the meeting at the proposed enactment of the Bills based on the recommendation of the Rowlatt Committee. It was the view of the meeting that if the Bills were passed into law the people of India would be deprived of the few remaining fundamental rights on which human liberty is based and their bondage would certainly be complete, while the much agitated for reforms would be wholly useless even if liberalised in full accordance with India's self-determination. The meeting most respectfully prayed that Government would be pleased to withdraw the Bills, proceeding no further with them, and it greatly apprehended that if this was not done there would be a widespread and strong agitation unparallelled in the history of India. In the opinion of the meeting Government should refrain from such provocative actions at this crisis when the affairs of the entire Globe are being placed before the civilised world for a just settlement.

I trust, sir, that you will place these resolutions before his Excellency, who, I have every confidence, would give them his best consideration and care and I hope they will produce the result so anxiously desired by the Mussalmans.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) HAFIZ MOHAMMED ALI.
Imam of the Resala Mosque.

The meeting had further resolved that if the Government of India refused to cancel the order passed by the Punjab Government declaring the forfeiture of Dr. Ansari's Address, the Doctor himself and the All-India and the Punjab Moslem Leagues and the Mussalmans of the Punjab should seek relief in the Punjab Chief Court, and that a public subscription should be immediately opened in which the Mussalmans of Chhindwara were ready to participate according to their means.

BLACK BILLS CONDEMNED.

With reference to the Rowlatt Bills, the meeting declared itself to be fully confident that the India Members of the Imperial Legislative Council would unite in opposing them, and in case the Government still persisted in enacting them and desired to outvote them with the help of the official majority, the meeting expressed the hope that the Indian Members would withdraw from the Council Chamber in a body and would never tolerate that fresh fetters should be forged for the enslavement of their countrymen.

THE KHALIFATE AND TURKEY.

DECLARATION OF MOSLEM THEOLOGIANS.

(From a Correspondent.)

A meeting of the Anjuman Moidul Islam Ferangi Mahal, Lucknow, was held on 1st February. When Molana Abdul Bari Sahib presided. He narrated in detail the necessity and importance of the meeting. Then the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously carried:—

1. Proposed by Molvi Enayatullah Sahib and seconded by Molvi Md. Yoonus Sahib Molvi Md. Nasiruddin Sahib and Molvi Md. Burkatullah Sahib.

"That his assemblage of Muslim theologians under the auspices of the Anjuman Moidul Islam; while paying its spiritual homage to acknowledged Caliph Sultan Mohamed VI, feels it necessary to assert strongly that according to the tenets of Islam there is no other Caliph on the earth but the present Sultan of Turkey and in the matter of Caliphate only the opinions of Mussulmans have consideration and those of non-Muslims are quite ineffective. Wherever the Musalmans have raised voices in this matter, it is in complete accordance with the Moslim religious law and this meeting strongly supports them.

2. Proposed by Molvi Quthuddin Sahib, and supported by Molvi Md. Shefi Sahib, Molvi Md. Ayoob Sahib and Molvi Md. Abdul Hadi Sahib:—

"That this meeting, acknowledging the fact that religious toleration is the foundation of our allegiance and expressing its loyalty to the King-Emperor's Government, desires to state that it is an unchangeable religious command that the Islamic countries and the Holy Places, including Constantinople, should remain closely bound with the Caliphate's throne. So under this Islamic Command this meeting emphatically asks the British Government to use its influence on the Peace Conference that the countries, which were separated from the possession of the Sultanul Moozzam as the result of the war, should be returned to the Sultan with the pre-war status; otherwise no peace can satisfy Musalmans."

3. Proposed by the President and supported by Molvi Sibghatullah Sahib:—

"That this meting supports the suggestion that a religious decree, regarding the question of Caliphate, the bounderies of Arabistan and the Islamic countries as enjoined by Islam, be sent to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India, after having been signed by Ulamas and considered by legal advisers. This decree will convince Government, that the demands of the Muslim meetings are in complete accordance with Islamic laws and that the Government should not be misled by any contradictory Fatwa, which cannot be taken as based on the Islamic tenets."

4. Proposed by the President and supported by Molvi Md. Nasiruddin Sahib and Molvi Md. Sakhawatullah Sahib:

"That this meeting, keeping in view the well being and development of Arabs and paying due respect to the 'Sharafit' of Mecca maintains its already, expressed views about Sharif Hussani Pasha's previous actions and considers his new motto, that the words Caliphate should not be ascribed to him, very wise and in accordance with the tenets of Islam."

5. Proposed by Molvi Md. Idris Sahib and supported by Molvi Md. Iradatullah Sahib:

"That the proceeding of this meeting should be sent to the Press for the purposes of publication."

6. Proposed by the Assistant Secretary and supported by Molvi Md. Najibullah Sahib:—

"That a copy of the resolutions No. 1 and 2 should be sent to the Prime Minister of the British Government and that of No. 2, 3 and 4 to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India."

GOVERNOR IN SUKKUR.

IMPORTANCE OF SUKKUR-BARRAGE PROJECT DISCUSSED.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Feb. 12.

After a visit to the Khairpur Mirs, the Governor of Bombay yesterday afternoon arrived at Sukkur where he received an address from the municipality. In his reply after referring to the points raised in the addresses he said:—I hope that during the two days I am here, to have a full opportunity of seeing and discussing plans for Sukkur-Barrage, which project has been held up for so many years for various reasons and recently on account of the war, I hope that you all fully appreciate the immense importance of this work and the changes which it will effect in this part of the province of Sind. The immense extension of irrigation should bring in its train a great prosperity to this part of the country. This will undoubtedly result in an increase of trade to your town which is situated in such a strategic position as the centre of traffic both by rail and river. In working out your new schemes for improvement of your municipal amenities I would ask you to bear in mind this fact and to look ahead with imagination and forethought and see to it that your developments are planned on a scale which will prove worthy of the vastly increased importance which Sukkur seems certain to bear in the future of this part of the Province.

THE FIRST INDIAN PEER.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

Writing about the new appointment of Sir S. P. Sinha the "Daily Telegraph" observes:—This is the first occasion on which a native of India has been appointed to an executive office in Parliament, and we need scarcely add that the event is made all the more exceptional by his elevation to the Peerage. Sir Satyendra Sinha is a lawyer of considerable distinction, a man whose advancement was helped by the sympathy and interest of Viscount Morley. He has been called to the English Bar, has practised in the Calcutta High Court, and has been the legal member of the Governor-General's Council. Thus he has all the qualifications necessary for an important position in the Administration. He has not only done good work, but has been much respected by all his acquaintances, both as a scholar and as a jurist. The great body of Indian public opinion will cordially approve his selection as Under-Secretary, while by becoming a Peer he will be able to represent the interests of his native country in the House of Lords, just as Mr. E. S. Montagu supervises them in the House of Commons. Indeed, the appointment to the Under-Secretaryship, combined with a Peerage is a striking instance of that imaginative insight into political conditions the absence of which we often lament in appointments to offices of State.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

The grant of a peerage to Sir Satyendra Sinha, which is reported on apparently good authority, is as great and salutary a departure from custom as was his appointment to the Under-Secretaryship of State for India, and is a fitting compliment to that signal recognition of the claim of Indians of distinction to quite a new measure of recognition and authority in the direction of the affairs of their country. It is on the same line of progress and statesmanship as the appointment of Indian representatives at the last Imperial War Conference, and will appeal as that appealed to the pride, as it helps to satisfy the self-respect, of the leaders of Indian national life and of the whole Indian community. It has been a grievous defect of our handling of the Government of India that it has not sufficiently appealed to these very human and deep-seated sentiments, and it is to be hoped that the precedents now set will not only be followed but developed. Our rule in India has, on the whole, been an eminently ju t rule, and it has, conferred vast material benefits on India. But man does not live by bread alone, and no material benefits will, for the educated and the men of position, compensate for exclusion from great affairs and for the sense of social and political inferiority. There is vast room yet for progress in these matters, and the progress cannot be confined to Government recognition only, but should find a far greater place than it has done in the social relations and habitual intercourse of the two races in India. This is a change more needful perhaps than even the gradual extension of self-governing institutions or the appointment of distinguished Indians to posts of honour and dignity. But both are essential and each will help the other.

DECCAN BANK LD.

ALLEGED SWINDLING.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Feb. 12.

Mr. Inverarity appeared in the Court of Mr. Percival, District Judge, to-day to argue the case why Sardar Nowrojee Pudumjee C.I.E., secretaries and agents of the Deccan Bank Ltd. and Mr. K. J. Patankar, auditor of the said bank, should not be examined publicly in regard to the affairs of the Deccan Bank Ltd. of Poona now in liquidation. This action was sought to be taken on the joint application to the Court made by Rao Bahadur L. M. Deshpande, retired Deputy Collector of Poona, and Mr. R. T. Kirtane, a retired first class Sub-Judge, both of whom were honorary liquidators of the above bank. Mr. Rao appeared for the applicants while with Mr. Inverarity were associated Mr. Kanga Solicitor, and Messrs. L. J. Apte and Setna pleaders.

The allegations made in the application are that when the bank went into voluntary liquidation on the 27th March, 1916, Messrs. N. Pudumjee and Co. were secretaries and agents of the bank and had been so for 25 years. They were allowed 20 per cent. commission on the net profits and drew this every year up to 1910-11. In 1897 contrary to the memorandum of the association, the Directors of the bank advanced to the Gadag Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. three lakhs of rupees. The mill went into liquidation in 1901 and was sold by public auction and purchased by the bank for Rs. 2,82,000 against the legal opinion of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice and other counsel who were consulted. The directors of the bank continued to work the Gadag Mill, the manager of which was Sardar Nowrojee Pudumjee's nephew. The directors similarly lost money over house property in Bombay. They gave loans to the Mundwa Cotton Mill, a private concern under the management of Sardar Pudumjee, without steps being taken for recovery by the bank, while loans from the Deccan Paper Mill, a limited company under the management of Messrs. N. Pudumjee and Co. were credited in the current account of the Deccan Bank and high interest was charged. It is difficult to make out whether the moneys shown as advanced received were real transactions or entered simply for the purpose of drawing interest from the bank. Dividends and secretaries' commissions were improperly declared and paid evidently out of the capital, the balance sheets being manufactured to inflate the profits. The result of these acts of breach of duty and fraud was that the bank's capital was totally wiped off and losses incurred to the extent of nearly Rs. 20,00,000.

Mr. Inverarity argued for the discharge of summons on the ground that section 196 of the Indian Companies Act did not apply in the case of voluntary liquidation. The powers of the Court could only be exercised on the opinion of the official liquidator, who is looked upon in England as tantamount to a committing magistrate. In the present case the Court had only the opinion of the voluntary liquidators, No fraud was alleged except in two instances but the fact was not mentioned that the suit had been filed, in which they were asked to give their explanation. The time allowed them for filing their answer was not yet expired.

Mr. Rao argued for the public examination of Sardar N. Pudumjee and eight other persons mentioned in the application so that the books and accounts of the bank might with greater effect be scrutinized by the Court.

The Court will pass orders shortly.

THE

GREAT FAMINE

The following are the number of cattle in the affected districts:—

Bullocks	.. .. ..	12 lakhs.
Cows..	.. .. ..	7 lakhs.
Buffaloes	.. .. ..	4½ lakhs.
Total ..		23½ lakhs.

TO KEEP ALIVE THEY MUST HAVE FODDER.

EVEN THE POOREST HUMAN BEINGS MUST HAVE SOME RAGS TO WEAR. IN SOME DISTRICTS THEY ARE BADLY IN WANT OF CLOTHES.

YOU CAN WELL IMAGINE THE AMOUNT OF MONEY THAT IS NECESSARY TO GIVE EVEN A LITTLE RELIEF TO [MEN] AND CATTLE.

OUR FUNDS ARE RUNNING LOW.

Send us what you can and that too quickly.

All subscriptions to be sent to the Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund, 111, Esplanade Road, or to the Bank of Bombay, BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL ENGINEER'S POST.

RE-ADVERTISEMENT DEMANDED.

DEBATE IN MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy yesterday.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved:

"(a) That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the advertisement published by the Executive Engineer of the Municipality in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle," dated the 15th January 1919, inviting applications for the post of 1st Engineer, Love Grove Sewage Pumping and Air Compressor Stations, Worlee, in which it is stipulated that the applicants should have received their Mechanical Engineering training in *Europe*, and to the accompanying article commenting on the advertisement published in the same issue. (b) That in the opinion of the Corporation it is not at all desirable to make any invidious distinction in the training obtained in Europe or elsewhere, such as America, India, etc., so far as it is of the requisite standard; and, (c) with that object in view he be requested to have the post readvertised so as to admit of applications being sent by candidates who have received their Mechanical Engineering training in India and elsewhere also."

Dr. Sukhia said such an invidious distinction should not be made. He was of opinion that granted equal qualifications, a European might be preferred for this important appointment to an Indian, because at the head of the staff the former would not be less competent than the latter. But if an Indian possessing better qualifications were obtained he should be appointed to the post, no matter where he had received his training,—whether in England or in India. He asked the Corporation to pass his proposition and hoped the Commissioner would take up the matter immediately in hand.

Dr. A. S. Gaya seconded the proposition.

The Municipal Commissioner said it was no case of invidious distinction at all. In making an appointment to that important post he could not take the risk of appointing a man who had not served regular apprenticeship, and at present as far as he knew there was no possibility of that training being obtained in India whether by an Indian or a European. The man should be able to do work with his own hands and he could not do so unless he had served regular apprenticeship, and he (the speaker) would not take the risk of appointing a man who had not had regular training.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir enquired if that apprenticeship could not be served in India.

The Commissioner replied in the negative, and added what they had asked for was not a European necessarily but one who had received the training in Europe.

MR. PETIT'S CONTENTION.

Mr. J. B. Petit said he did not know if Indians, who were capable of driving and managing engines of 2,000 and 3,000 horse power, were not capable of managing the engines at Worlee. He did not understand how they were not capable of doing this, unless the engines at Worlee were of a different structure from those of their cotton mills. As far as the principle was concerned he thought everyone of them would wish that Indians should have preference and should be appointed if they could obtain men with the requisite qualifications. If the advertisement had been differently worded it was possible that qualified trained men in India would have applied. It would be advisable in the future to extend the field of selection, making it possible for any man, whether he had obtained the training in Europe, India, America or Japan, to be appointed to the post.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said he did not think Indians were barred from applying for the post. There was no bar against an Indian trained in Europe being appointed to the post.

Mr. Petit said the point was that men who had received their training in India would be disqualified.

Mr. Wadia said the advertisement did mean that.

Mr. Petit said he did not see why this bar should be put up.

Mr. Wadia, continuing, said two-thirds of their factories were still manned by Lancashire people.

Mr. S. D. Navalkar supported Dr. Sukhia's proposition.

MODIFICATION SUGGESTED.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said it was true that they employed Lancashire men for their mills but most of them did not say, while advertising for men for the posts, that they wanted only Lancashire men. They did desire that their posts should be open to all communities, without distinction of caste or creed. The Commissioner had said that this particular kind of training was not obtainable in India. But a man trained in England might be one with only ordinary training, and the special kind of training that was requisite for the post should be specifically mentioned in the advertisement. He suggested that in the third part of the proposition they should not make a request as it rested with the Commissioner to make the appointment, but they should express their opinion that it was desirable that the post should be readvertised etc.,

Dr. Sukhia accepted the suggested modification and obtained the Corporation's permission to modify his proposition to that effect.

Continuing Dr. Sukhia said he was glad the Commissioner had made the matter clearer than what they could gather from the advertisement. The Commissioner said the apprenticeship should be of a particular kind. He (the speaker) would say that if a man who had served that particular kind of apprenticeship, were obtained, there should be no objection to his being appointed, no matter where he had served that apprenticeship.

The modified proposition being put to the vote was carried.

The Corporation adjourned till to-day.

STRIKES AGAIN!

TWO MILLS CLOSED.

A THIRD PARTIALLY WORKING.

The operatives of the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill who had ceased work on Wednesday last, had informed the mill authorities on Wednesday evening of their intention to resume work the next day (Thursday). Yesterday, the men went to the mill, but came out soon, and declared that they would resume work only if they got wages for the two days they had struck work. Khan Bahadur Pettigara of the C. I. D., Inspector Newby and other police officers arrived on the scene and tried to persuade the men to join work, but to no effect. Mounted police were subsequently requisitioned. About 1 p.m. the men showed their willingness to resume work provided their wages for that day were granted. The agents of the mill declared that they would start work at 2 p.m. and they would be paid half a day's wages if they resumed work before 2 p.m., otherwise the Mill would remain closed until the agents thought fit to reopen it. The men did not approve of this, and dispersed quietly.

The men of the Dinshaw Petit Mill struck work yesterday after tiffin interval and demanded immediate payment of the bonus. In the Colaba Mills, weavers only have struck work for the past three days, and the mills are thus working partially with spinners only.

FAMINE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to the Agricultural Department, Bombay, standing rabi crops are in fairly good condition in most of the districts. Harvesting of rabi crops has commenced in some parts of the Deccan and the Karnatak. Picking of cotton is nearing completion in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Karnatak, Sholapur and Baroda. Scarcity of fodder continues to be felt in almost all districts; but the available local supplies in the worst affected areas are being supplemented by allotments from Government stocks under control arrangements. Cattle are generally in poor condition in the Presidency except in the Konkan. Supply of water for drinking purposes is generally sufficient but the supply for irrigation is reported to be deficient in several districts. Prices of food-grains are high but generally steady. Quantities purchasable per rupee are as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	50 to 81
Gujarat	70 to 81
Konkan	52 to 59
Deccan	62 to 87
Karnatak	79 to 81

Famine has now been declared in the Dohad taluka and Jhalod petha of the Panch Mahals district. Relief works are in progress in the Ahmednagar district, in the Sirur taluka of the Poona district and in the Jhalod petha. Distress is deepening in most of the talukas of the Ahmednagar district and in Kathiawar Agency. The number of persons on relief works is steadily increasing. Emigration continues from parts of the West Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Satara districts. Public health is generally good and there are no signs of wandering or emaciation. People find full employment on Government relief and ordinary public works. Liberal suspensions of land revenue are being granted and takavi is being freely advanced for fodder and agricultural improvements. Cheap grain shops continue working in parts of the West Khandesh and Nasik districts and in the Kathiawar Agency. Poor-houses have been organised in Thana for Bombay emigrants and in Poona, and two more will be opened shortly in Dhulia and Sindkheda. Cattle camps are being organised in the Nasik, Ahmednagar and Poona districts. Supply of fodder to affected districts continues under Government controls. The numbers of persons on relief work including dependants on 1st February were 2,531 in the Panch Mahals, 7,470 in Ahmednagar, and 1,112 in the Poona district. The numbers on gratuitous relief were 1,106 in Panch Mahals, 5,213 in Kaira, 934 in Kathiawar, 167 in West Khandesh, 5,031 in Ahmednagar, 1,725 in Poona, 1,445 in Satara and 1,341 in the Bijapur district. Relief is also being granted to village servants in most of the affected districts. The numbers on test works were 1,765 in Panch Mahals, 94 in Kaira, 322 in Poona, and 200 in Satara. There were 268 inmates in the Thana poor-house.

RELIEF OF FAMINE-STRICKEN CATTLE.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 13.

Under the auspices of the Dushkala Pedita Gorokshana Fund Committee, Poona, a public meeting will be held at the Kirloskar Theatre in the city on Saturday the 15th instant under the presidentship of Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal to devise means for saving the lives of famine-striken cows, bullocks, etc.

BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL AND ITS WAYS.

MORE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, Feb. 8.

At the resumed hearing of the case prosecution witness Fahimuddin of Katarpur was examined by Mr. Wallach, counsel for the prosecution. He deposed that on the day of the riot he with Shubrati and Rasula was at home. When he heard cries from the north. "beat the pigs", etc., he ran out of his house and entering the grove hid himself in the hollow of the Lasuri tree. The hollow was about 5 feet from the ground and through a hole in the tree he could see what was happening outside. The mob on seeing Shubrati shouted "beat the pig." Umrao singh and two others attacked him and beat him while the mob was crying "burn this pig's house." The dead body of Shubrati was dragged away and witness did not know what happened to it. He was under the impression that it was dragged into the house and left there to be burnt. He did not know too where Rasula was. Witness's father—Rahim Bux—was alive on the day of the riot, but he had not seen him since that day. Witness had learnt from his uncle Rasula at Dhanpura all about his father. Witness made his statement to the police at Katarpur four days after the riot. Dhanpura belonged to Moulvie Zahur Ahmad. The women and children of witness's family had been sent away to Dhanpura on the 17th. In addition to the four men whose names he had mentioned before the police, he identified a number of other persons in Court. With regard to one of them Chuhar, he said he knew him since long and had dealings with him. Witness had not identified him in jail.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton, witness stated he did not leave his house till the time of the riot. He did not go to the police and ask for protection. His elders might have done so. If so he did not know about it. He saw his father about one or half an hour before he heard the cry. Shortly after, he had hidden himself in the hollow of the tree he saw the crowd about 10 or 15 paces from him. Witness had not seen the crowd setting fire to any house. Rasula, his uncle, whom he met at Mirwa's house at Dhanpura, told him that his father had been murdered before his (Rasula's) own eyes. But witness could not say anything more than that Rasula had told him "your father was killed in the house of Abdul." Mr. Norton asked witness various questions regarding this incident. But witness could not say anything of a satisfactory character. Witness was asked if he knew the father's name of one Ramanand whom he had repeatedly mentioned. He replied in the affirmative and said it was Bhagirath. The Court, however, ascertained from Ramanand that the name was Dehumull and that there was no alias to it. Witness had an elder brother—Alimuddin. But witness was ordered by his father to stay behind and look after the buffaloes. When they had grass, buffaloes were not let out. But on the day of the riot, they could not bring grass and so they had to be turned loose. They had no cows in their house. He had seen his buffaloes since—on the third or fourth day after the riot. He found them before he went to make his statement to the police. He went from Dhanpura to Katarpur a day before that.

HIDING IN THE HOLLOW OF THE TREE.

Cross-examined by Mr. Roy of Allahabad, witness said that besides the three people whom he had mentioned, others also beat Shubrati. But he did not know them. All the 400 or 500 in the crowd surrounded him on all sides. He could not say who used lathis. He did not see any Katarpur men he had mentioned beating Shubrati. His buffaloes were let loose, he said, first in the jungle and then corrected himself by replying to another question that there was a jungle near Dhanpura and that the buffaloes were out grazing on neighbouring fields. Usually they were bringing home grass. On that day they were unable to do so. So they let loose their buffaloes. His elder brother could not get into the hollow of the tree. But witness could. So he was selected to stay behind and look after the buffaloes.

Justice Tudball: The hollow may be small or may not be. It is possible.

Mr. Roy: So he was sent. (Laughter.) Replying to Justice Tudball, witness stated that the hollow of the tree was too small and Alim Uddin could not get in. Witness got out of the hollow by scaling. He had previously been in it. He knew it well.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chatterjee witness said there were fields to the east and south of his house. The crowd was about 100—150 paces away. He did not see anything except Subrati being killed.

Counsel was asking witness about his getting into the hollow of the tree, when the President remarked he had known people getting into fields to hide themselves but not getting upon trees.

Counsel added he had heard people got into the sugarcane fields, but not into the hollows of trees.

On re-examination the Government Pleader asked witness only one question. He asked, "you say in your evidence you did not see any houses being set on fire. Why did you not see?"

Justice Tudball: He says he was in the hollow of the tree, that the crowd was before him and he could not see.

Counsel: The other side's suggestion is, it was possible for him to see and he is now denying it.

At this stage the Court rose for lunch.

EXAMINATION OF ABDULLAH OF KATARPUR.

Reassembling after lunch, the Tribunal proceeded with the examination of Abdullah of Katarpur. Witness' age was 46 years. The examination of this witness was practically conducted by Justice Tudball himself, the prosecution counsel Mr. Wallach contenting himself, by asking a few questions. Witness said he was also beaten with lathis and after getting the beating he ran away and hid himself in a gully between Sudi and Badri's houses.

President: How big is the gully?

Witness: It is a small one.

President: What happened afterwards?

Witness: I saw Boacha and Ramsingh and others beating Ali Bux and dragged him on to the maidan. They beat him and left him there. I also saw a number of them beating Rasula. He also fell down there. I saw Jankidas, Mahant Bishanpur, Mahant Phirupur giving orders.

President: Where were they?

Witness: These men had come into the compound of the house belonging to Ali Bux.

President: How many men were they?

Witness: About 200 or 250.

They set fire to the thatch. Witness saw them carrying bunches of grass in their hands. The thatch was the one under which Ali Bux was beaten. There was another thatch adjoining it. Witness saw them burning. Witness then proceeded to describe how he escaped into the sugarcane fields from his hiding place.

President (looking to the map): I don't understand what he is saying.

The Government Pleader attributed the difficulty in understanding to the defect of the plan and then explained what witness meant.

President: Even then, I don't understand it.

WITNESS EXPLAINS OMISSIONS.

Proceeding, witness said when his house caught fire he ran away. He remained in the field till 1 or 2 p.m. and then went to Dhunpura. (Here witness loudly sobbed a little.) Continuing to answer the President's questions, witness said he made his statement to the police two days after the riot. He showed his injuries first to the police and then to the doctor. Afterwards he identified some persons. He went down to the jail twice for identification, but did not identify the Mahant of Bishanpur. Witness was explaining his omission in this respect, when one of the defence counsel interjected, "What he means to say is that the General (the D. I. G.) said there was no necessity for it.

Mr. Alston: That shows his (witness's) memory was weak.

Justice Tudball: Anyhow he did not identify him.

Witness proceeded to say that he had mentioned some and some he did not mention. He was struck on the waist, head, etc. (Witness began again sobbing for a while.)

The prosecution counsel asked if he had any marks.

Witness said "yes" and began to pass his hand over his waist and head.

Mr. Alston: He was seen by others when he had the marks.

Replying to Justice Tudball, witness said, that on the day of *Id*, the police and the Tahsildar had come to the village. The reason he gave was that the Hindus gathered about the mosque and would not allow them to pray. They could not go to *Idga* on account of Hindus crowding on all sides, So they came back. Witness was not present at the negotiations on that day. Ali-Bux—his brother—told him that no settlement was arrived at. There was "Kurbani" in the village. It was an old custom in existence for many years. It used to take place at the houses of several Mahomedans. "Kurbani" always took place inside houses with doors so closed that people could not see it from outside. The negotiations referred to took place in front of witness's house—about 25 to 30 paces. He did not go because no one was wandering about. He therefore stayed at home. On *Idga* day his family were in the house. On the day of riot, they had sent away all their females and children to Dhanpura in charge of Ali Bux's sons. Other people also went away to Dhanpura and did not return. The crowd said "Beat the pigs and burn them."

Justice Tudball: I take it all womenfolk in the house were sent away. Some men also. Did Abdul go away?

Government Pleader: Abdul remained at home. But I don't know if he has grown-up children or not.

Mr. Alston: Is he a witness?

Government Pleader: Yes.

THE IDENTIFICATION.

Replying to Justice Tudball, witness said that on the day of rioting he was in the village in the early morning. The police were in the village. The Agent (meaning the Joint Magistrate) was also there. But witness did not go out. Ali Bux was out. He returned after the meeting which was shortly before the rioting. He remained outside and gave witness no information. As Ali Bux came into the house, the mob broke in. Witness was then asked to identify the accused. In the course of his identification, witness was generally saying about the accused whom he pointed out, "*Lathi Marethi, Huzur*" or credited accused with saying "beat the pigs, burn them", etc.

Witness did not identify Jaysingh among the accused, whom he had previously identified. He added two new ones—Mahant Baramdas and Boacha of Katarpur, both of whom were not identified by him in jail.

There was some discussion in which the Court and counsel on both sides joined regarding identifications and Justice Tudball remarked, "It is difficult to understand how they identify." One of the defence counsel said the present identification was unsatisfactory, whereupon Commissioner Alston observed that it could be said of every identification in every part of the world.

Counsel for prosecution mentioned witness's omission of Jaysingh's name and witness who had by this time resumed his place and could have heard the name mentioned, informed the Court that one man whom he had named, was in the Court and then gave that man's name as Jaysingh. Asked as to how he knew him witness said that he was in the crowd and witness also said he used to come to Katarpur.

Justice Tudball continued the further examination of witness. Witness stated that on the *Id* day there was a cow and a calf inside his house. The cow was there on the evening of the 17th and morning of the 18th. But witness did not know about it. The cow was since missing and no search was made. On the day following the riot, witness searched for it for about two or three hours, but he found no trace of it anywhere. It was a milch cow. The rest of the cattle were hid up in a cattle-shed in the compound towards the north of the house. Asked whether the cow was milked in the morning witness replied it was his brother Abdul's. Abdul was living at present. The cow was tied up in the inside yard of the house. There was only one cow. There were other cows, but they had all been let out. Pressed by the Court, witness said that the dry cows were let loose in the jungle, but others were kept in the house.

IMPOSSIBLE TO FATHOM WITNESS' MIND.

At this stage Justice Tudball remarked it was impossible to fathom the mind of witness.

Witness added Abdul's cattle were also tied up in the compound on the day of rioting. These cattle were in the house. Asked about the bullocks witness said he could not say anything, on which the President remarked that the bullocks were not small things that witness could not see them. Witness said useless cattle had been let out. Abdul's cattle had been taken out for grazing, witness did not know by whom. He did not see it done. At any rate the cattle were not in. Abdul had two cows—one was in calf, and the other was in milk. He had heard that on the day of *Id* four cows were were made over to Hindus. The police had taken the cows including Abdul's cow that was inside. It was the milch cow. Since rioting, witness had gone to Katarpur. Their cattle were still at Dhanpura Abdul's cattle might have been there. The cow in milk was in Abdul's possession now, but witness did not know what happened to the one in calf. Nor did he know what happened to the calf.

Justice Tudball: He is your brother and you ought to know.

Replying to defence counsel, witness said that Abdul's cow which was stolen, went to Ali Bux. Ali Bux had two cows which were tied up in the compound. They were at Dhanpura. On the day of rioting they were in the jungle. The house to the north of Ali Bux's was Abdul's. To the south were Pira's and Nanda's.

At this stage, the Court rose and further hearing was adjourned till Monday.

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL AND ITS WAYS.

(From our special Correspondent.)

Feb. 10.

The Special Tribunal under the Defence of India Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1915, sat this morning, when the further examination of witness Abdullah of Katarpur was proceeded with. The Tribunal, it may be recalled, sits in the jail compound, which is a spacious one, and the court is being held in a temporary building specially erected for the purpose. The members of the Tribunal are the Hon. Justice Tudball of the Allahabad High Court (President), Mr. Dalal, Sessions Judge, Aligarh and Mr. Alston, Bar.-at-law, Allahabad. There are 172 accused persons—all Hindus—some of them important personages wielding considerable influence in the district. The prosecution is being conducted by Mr. Wallach, Bar-at-Law, Allahabad, assisted by Mr. Sabbuddin, Government Pleader, while Messrs. Eardley Norton, Pandit Mohanlal Chunilal, Roshanlal, Bannerjee, Harimohan Roy, Durgaprasad, and others are appearing for the defence. The case has excited great interest in view of the fact that a number of rich and influential landlords and nahants are involved. The accused are charged with being members of an unlawful assembly having for their common object, murder (section 302, I. P. C.), arson, (section 149, I. P. C.) and grievous hurt (section 325 I. P. C.). Collectively, the accused have been first of all charged with the murder of 30 persons, and individually specific charges of murder are made against some of them. The case has now gone on for about two months and out of a long list of 151 witnesses for the prosecution, only 34 have been finished so far. There was only one approver Swami Satyakama who, it is said, formerly belonged to the Ramkrishna Mission. He has been a resident of Khankhel for some years and his evidence as well as the evidence of two or three other witnesses for the prosecution occupied in the earlier stages a greater part of the hearing. The daily progress of late has been more than one or two witnesses per day and it is believed that the prosecution evidence will take upto Easter. One of the most important witnesses for the prosecution—Mr. L. B. Good, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, has yet to be examined and it appears that his evidence will not be taken until last. The defence have not yet disclosed the number of their witnesses and they are not likely to do so until the prosecution have finished their case. It seems therefore likely that the case might go on until May.

The proceedings upto now have been mostly conducted in Urdu—a language with which Justice Tudball has considerable acquaintance. He not only communicates with witnesses in Urdu but has also been assisting in rendering into Urdu questions put by Mr. Norton. Other counsel on both sides speak mostly in Urdu. Mr. Justice Tudball's rendering is rather slow and sometimes not quite intelligible to witnesses. This as well as the fact that a portion of the cross-examination has to be rendered into the vernacular has made progress with the case slower than was expected.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

It has appeared to me during the two sittings which I have attended since Saturday that there is no necessity for a highly paid prosecution counsel. The Government pleader might as well suffice for assisting Justice Tudball. Except for one or two interrogatories on Saturday, the examination-in-chief of the prosecution witness Abdullah was conducted by Justice Tudball, the same may be said in regard to the cross-examination by defence counsel. Except when Mr. Norton was examining witness, Justice Tudball took up the greater portion of the time which should have been properly speaking the defence counsel's. Even Mr. Norton was not altogether an exception, though in his case greater consideration appears to have been shown. No less remarkable is the frequency with which the President gets excited with witnesses or snubs counsel, particularly on the defence side. I should have thought that this was the case only during these two sittings but I have been assured that it has been so all along. It is rather regrettable that there is a strong feeling that the defence has not been allowed much opportunity of impeaching the prosecution evidence, in so far as the case they attempt to build up is being demolished then and there by the President thus taking the examination of witnesses into his own hands. This feeling has caused a certain amount of disquietude among the accused. A brief reference may be made to the two colleagues of Justice Tudball. Mr. Dalal on the bench does not seem to have altogether overcome the deferential reserve which official etiquette imposes on a Subordinate Judge towards a High Court Judge. He is usually silent except when he breaks the ice during the identification process. But there is little doubt that he is the master of the ceremonies during identifications which take place in court. He has got a loud resonant voice and appears to be specially fitted for the task. No disrespect is intended when I say this, but at other times he is the one most patient among men, biding his time with an amount of gravity that becomes him well on the bench. As regards Mr. Alston, the Barrister, though not the silent spectator which Mr. Dalal happens to be, he rarely takes very active part in the proceedings. He interjects remarks now and then and when he speaks in Urdu it has oftentimes to be interpreted to the witnesses. He lays down *obiter dicta* with the ease and facility of one who has spent a lifetime on the judicial bench. Personally too he is a contrast to Justice Tudball, having apparently not much of the vivacity or versatility which belongs to the latter.

THE COURTHOUSE.

The Courthouse, which has more the appearances of a stable than of a building properly so called by being four or five times longer than it is wider, has been divided into compartments. At the top end are provided sort of ante-chamber rooms, numbering three, with separate doors, presumably one for each member of the Tribunal. On the dais adjoining it are seated the commissioners. The dais is raised off and immediately below it portions on either side which are again railed off with stout bamboos are allocated to counsel and those who assist them. The centre portion is appropriated as a sort of witness-box, and from here a narrow pathway leads down along the corridor allocated to the accused, to the other end of the shed. Next to counsel, comes the part—it is the largest—allotted to accused. This part is again cut up into compartments of no particular dimensions, though the basis on which these compartments or divisions have been made is according to the number of accused alphabetically arranged. The accused have also got their numbers and are known as "so and so number so and so." Though it may seem convenient from one point of view—and that is not always the best—it is a great disadvantage to the accused. It leads to mistakes during identification and one need not wonder if witnesses for the prosecution point their fingers sometimes at people, whom they have not known at all for participating in any particular act, but still they might identify them as among those concerned, by the simple fact of having seen them at some-time some-where. This reiteration is necessary, it appears to me, for a proper appreciation of the case and the difficulties under which the accused must necessarily labour because the Act under which they are being tried, suspends the operation of the ordinary law which provides for a proper judicial trial and right of appeal to a court higher than that of the trial court.

A FEMALE WITNESS.

Feb. 12.

Before the Special Tribunal prosecution witness Bahadur was cross-examined. Musmat Alladi of Katarpur gave evidence. During the cross-examination of Alladi, Mr. Chunilal, a defence counsel, asked witness if during her identification she had told the accused, whom she identified now, "You will eat cow's flesh? Witness evaded the question by saying she did not know and she did not remember if she ever said so. A third witness, Abdul of Katarpur was called and his examination-in-chief was concluded, when the Court adjourned. During lunch interval the Commissioners went to the jail hospital for identification by witnesses Bahadur and Alladi of some accused who are ill.

MAKES WEAK PEOPLE STRONG AND THIN PEOPLE FAT, OR MONEY BACK.

CHEMIST'S REMARKABLE OFFER.

That Bitro-phosphate is an unequalled and positive cure for sleeplessness and nerve troubles is now universally admitted by chemists and medical men. Further proof of its wonderful value as a nerve food is found in the recently published report of an eminent specialist, who states that the outstanding feature of the thousands of cases investigated was that, in nearly every instance, in addition to complete restoration of nervous vitality and mental vigour, the patients reported a remarkable increase in physical strength and endurance, and an increase of from one to three pounds a week in sound, healthy flesh. In view of the conclusive proof of these unusual merits, a leading British chemist has arranged to put up pure Bitro-phosphate in packages of 5-grain tablets; giving with each package a binding guarantee to return the money to anyone who, after regularly taking a 5-grain tablet with each meal as directed, is not satisfied with the results. Sufferers from nervousness, insomnia, nerve weakness, thinness, and lack of strength are therefore strongly advised to at once begin the use of Bitro-phosphate, the nerve food and flesh-builder, that is sold by all chemists under a binding guarantee of satisfaction or money back.

GRAND BENARES ARTS EXHIBITION

The Mysterious Gramophone

Fairy Dance

Amusements for the Children

FREE Admission

FREE

Pass your evenings here, you will be delighted

ON VIEW

Silk coats, embroidery, gold tissues, saris and the numerous fabrics of Indian requirements, opera cloaks, suiting silks, brassware, ancient and modern.

B. D. GUPTA B.A.,

OPP. FRENCH MOTOR CO.,

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

C.B. 582.

ODE TO TRUTH

By JAMES H. COUSINS

"It is a really fine piece of work, and should find a place among books often taken down for inspiration when the battle is hard and victory seems far off."—NEW INDIA.

PAPER COVER, EIGHT ANNAS. GANESH & Co., Madras.

MADRAS LEGISLATVIE COUNCIL

DISCUSSION ON EXCISE POLICY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 12.

The Madras Legislative Council met again this morning and resumed discussion on the City Municipal Bill. Mr. T. Rangachari wanted to introduce a sub-clause regarding the contribution from the Local Government as compensation for tax on places used for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquor, in the clause relating to the enumeration of taxes, duties, and tolls. There was a heated discussion on this amendment. Mr. Rangachari said that to levy taxes on places where spirituous liquors were sold was considered everywhere as a legitimate field for local taxation purposes. The Indian legislature had also recognised this from 1860 onwards. At present, the revenue derived from this source, was all taken away by Government and the Corporation was thus losing a legitimate source of revenue.

Dr. T. M. Nair moved a verbal alteration substituting "license fee" instead of "contribution in lieu of compensation." This was accepted by the mover. Dr. Nair said the Corporation had in 1884 the right to levy a license fee, which was gradually taken away from them very unjusly by Government. Municipal bodies had no claim over the excise revenue, but municipal bodies all over the world had the right to levy a license fee on places used for the sale of liquor or any other commodity. The proper place for developing reforms was in the local bodies. But, it was the obstacles placed against the evolution of local bodies that had led to catastrophic demands.

His Excellency pointed out that there was no use pursuing the discussion on this question as it was outside the scope of the Bill and could not be carried out without reference to the Government of India.

Sir Alexander Cardew pointed out they would be embarking on a hopeless enterprise to send up such a proposal to the Government of India at a time when the financial relations between the Imperial and the Provincial Governments were under consideration.

Sir Gordon Fraser in supporting Dr. Nair's amendment failed to see any difference between the amendment and the town duty which the Imperial Government had allowed the Bombay Municipality to levy.

Mr. Yakub Hasan moved an adjournment of the Council for a month, so that the local Government might consult the Government of India. The motion fell through for want of a seconder.

H. E. the President in conclusion pointed out that he would draw the attention of the Government of India to the feeling on this particular point and that he would urge them to deal with it at an earliest possible time.

Dr. Nair's amendment was put to the vote and rejected. Mr. Krishna Rao moved for an addition in the same clause of a sub-clause to provide for the levy of a terminal tax on railway passengers, which after discussion was rejected.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL GRADUATES' UNION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In these days of advancement when the whole world is engaged in forming bodies like the "League of Nations" to promote the welfare of mankind, it seems rather strange that the medical profession in India should remain very much behind the rest of the world. I think they require to make research not only in the medical line, but in this line as well. In present times of famine and pestilence, had there been such a union in existence it would have been able to relieve the suffering of the Indian people and to elevate the prestige and power of that noble profession. If even now all medical men unite and form into a body they will be able to do a lot of good to mankind. The idea should be taken up by leading medical men and worked out to its practical solution on lines similar to those detailed below.

The objects of the Union should be (1) to advance scientific medical knowledge; (2) to promote the welfare of the medical profession; (3) to create sympathy and better understanding between the medical profession and the public at large; (4) to create facilities for imparting knowledge about sanitation, first aid and nursing among laymen.

To attain the aims—(1) the names of medical graduates should be enlisted on an entrance fee of Rs. 5; (2) the head office of the Union should permanently be established in Bombay and branch offices in other places; (3) medical men in big cities should be encouraged to form unions—like the Bombay Medical Union—and these local unions should be considered as branches of the all-India medical graduates' union; (4) a directory of all medical graduates in India should be prepared. The book should be revised and reprinted every five years; (5) the Union should start a monthly journal called the Indian medical magazine. The subscription for the journal should be Rs. 6 yearly, including postage.

Hoping the leading medical men will take interest in the matter and give the pleasure to the profession and public alike of soon seeing the Union in existence.—Yours, etc.,

WELL-WISHER.

Papdi, Feb. 10

IN BOMBAY and its Suburbs

OUR MANUFACTURED

Cossi Silk Suit Pieces

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON. are much liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for

ONE SUIT COMPLETE.

Price, Rs. 8 per piece.

Order a piece to-day and mark what you save in the long run. Hundreds have already tried.

WHY NOT YOU?

Order from—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY

BENARES CITY (INDIA)

THE TALK OF THE TOWN

is the exquisite work turned out by

Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company

GOLDSMITHS & JEWELLERS

of 482-84, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay, whose beautiful jewellerics of artistic designs of gold, silver, diamonds, etc., have been universally praised.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P. GUARANTEE GIVEN.

SARAT GHOSE'S HARMONIUMS

Ask any eminent music'an which Harmonium is the most durable and sweet-toned in the market; he is sure to name "Sarat Ghose." No other instruments in fact have been able to gain such wise popularity and reputation as Sarat Ghose's. We do not offer any inducement in the shape of presents or half price, but real merit has secured for Sarat Ghose Harmoniums the widest possible sale and a position far ahead of others. Every instrument is protected by a 3 years' guarantee.

Single reed 3 Octs. 4 Stops from Rs. 20.

Double reed, 3 Octs. 5 Stops from Rs. 30.

Rs. 5 to be sent as advance with orde.

SARAT GHOSE & CO.

4 Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

HUGE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

50,000 Half-Watt

AND

1,20,000 One-Watt

"PHILIPS" LAMPS

IN ASSORTED VOLTAGES AND CANDLE POWER

Just consider what must be the Public Demand for these Lamps!

Telegrams.—"PRECIOUS," BOMBAY. Telephone.—No. 2447.

Sole Agents:—**PRECIOUS ELECTRIC CO., 47B, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.**

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

Delicious, Wholesome, Refreshing.

Prepared from the pure juice of the finest West Indian Lime Fruit, grown on our estates in Dominica, West Indies.

Insist on having ***ROSE'S.***

LARGE STOCKS

OF

SHOVELS, FORGES
BELTINGS, PACKINGS
BRASS & COPPER TUBES
ROPES, OARS, CANVAS
ASBESTOS GOODS
ACIDS, CEMENT,
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES
IRON, STEEL, HARDWARE

SHIPCHANDLERS,
RAILWAY,
MARINE,
MILL & GIN
STORE
SUPPLIERS

Ebrahim Mahomedally & Co.

368-370 Abdool Rehman Street,
BOMBAY.

Telegrams :—"CULTURE." Telephone 789.

DR. NAVARATNA'S PACCA KALAP

INDIAN HAIR DYE.

An elegant and lasting Black Dye for hair; very much superior to any imported article. Hair turns black and perfectly smooth, only within three minutes of its application. It has no rival in the field and is quite easy for use. It has agreeable smell, fast colour and is very cheap in price.

Per case containing brushes and cups, Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

NAVARATNA & SON, KALBADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Feb. 13.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Frank McConaghey, His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Kerman, to be a Judicial Assistant to His Majesty's Consul-General for Fars and the Coasts and Islands of the Persian Gulf.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Ernest Buttery, Hoyson, O.B.E., His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Shiraz, to be a Judicial Assistant to His Majesty's Consul-General for Fars and the Coasts and Islands of the Persian Gulf.

Captain H. J. Ackland, 1st Brahmans, to be Assistant Political Resident, Perim, in addition to his military duties vice Major S. G. W. Hume.

Mr. W. L. Weldon, Barrister-at-Law, to be an Additional Presidency Magistrate in the City of Bombay.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of a Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge on Rs. 150 per mensem for a period of six months, and to appoint Mr. Hariprasal Narushankar Mehta, LL.B., to hold it and to do duty as Additional Subordinate Judge at Nadiad.

Mr. D. R. Norman, I.C.S., was, on reversion from military duty, appointed to do duty as Assistant Judge at Bijapur before he was appointed to do duty as Assistant Judge at Belgaum

The temporary appointment of the Joint Second Class Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge at Athni is extended for a further period of six months from the date on which it expires.

During the absence on leave of Mr. R. B. Patel, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Clerk, Insolvent Debtors' Court, High Court.

Mr. K. A. Bhojwani, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Acting 1st Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, to act as Chief Clerk, Insolvent Debtors' Court, High Court Bombay.

Mr. Dorab N. D. Khandalawalla, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Acting 2nd Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, to act as 1st Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits.

Mr. E. J. Davar, LL.B., 3rd Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, to act as 2nd Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits.

Mr. Edward Fahey, Senior Judges' Clerk and Commissioner for taking affidavits, to act as 3rd Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits.

Mr. A. F. Chinoy, LL.B., Junior Judges' Clerk and Commissioner for taking affidavits, to act as Senior Judges' Clerk and Commissioner for taking affidavits.

Khan Saheb Abdul Rashidkhan, Deputy Superintendent of Police at Satara, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 7th January 1919.

Shaikh Ismail Karim to act as Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police at Satara during the absence on leave of Khan Saheb Abdul Rashidkhan.

Mr. Chimanlal Chhotalal Shah, LL.B., Deputy Sheristedar, Joint Judge's Court, Ahmedabad, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on the 6th January, 1919.

During the absence on leave of Mr. A. V. Kajiji, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Prothonotary and Registrar, Original Jurisdiction, and Admiralty Registrar, High Court, Bombay the following appointments made by the Chief Justice are confirmed by the G.-in-C.

Mr. P. B. Malbari, Barrister-at-Law, Head Assistant to the Prothonotary and Registrar, Original Jurisdiction, High Court, to act as Prothonotary and Registrar, Original Jurisdiction, and Admiralty Registrar, High Court.

Mr. K. A. Bhojwani, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, to act as First Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits.

Mr. Dorab N. D. Khandalawalla, Barrister-at-Law to act as Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits.

Mr. Balkrishna Vishvanath Dev, Mamlatdar of the Salsette Taluka, is deputed for two months to try a gang case in the Thana District.

Captain Harold Charles Barnes Mitchell, Solicitor to be substantive pro em. Registrar to perform the duty of registration of companies under the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, in the Bombay Presidency including Sind, and Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns and Custodian of Enemy Property, Bombay, vice Mr. P. S. Mellor, resigned.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. K. Walker, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, is granted special privilege leave for twenty-nine days which is required to cover the period of his overstayal of leave from 17th November to 15th December 1918.

Mr. H. Dow, I.C.S., acted as Assistant Commissioner in Sind from the 19th to 21st December 1918, both days inclusive.

Mr. W. Turner Green, a member of the Auditors' Council established under the Bombay Auditors' Certificates Rules, 1914, is granted leave of absence out of India for six months from 25th January 1919.

The Reverend J. R. Weller, Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed Second Chaplain of Karachi, with effect from the 29th January 1919 or the subsequent date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

The Reverend J. C. Matthew, Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months, from date of relief, combined with furlough for one year and nine months.

Engineer-Captain C. F. Laslett, R.I.M., to be a member of the Board of Examiners under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act vice Engineer-Captain T. H. Knight, R.I.M., deceased.

Mr. B. E. Coombs, Superintendent of Government Printing, Bombay, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months or

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills **Rs. 98-12 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·0633 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-8 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.1282 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·5555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles_____ or order to the payment of Rs._____ at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the_____ day of _____ 1919.

KASHMIRI SHAWLS
KABULI MALIDA
PASHMINA GOODS
GOLD WORKED LADY SHAWLS
PATTOO (Check and Plain)

Detailed Catalogue sent Free.

Amir Chand & Son,

General Shawl Merchants,
LAHORE.

bined with furlough for four months with effect from the 25th March 1919, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Messrs. E. F. Elton and J. A. Spencer, Inspectors of Steam Boilers, to be ex-officio additional Inspectors of Factories within the whole of the Bombay Presidency and they shall exercise full powers of Inspectors of Factories in such parts of the Presidency as the Collector of Bombay may assign to them, respectively pending further orders.

Mr. A.M. Kajiji, Barrister-at-Law, Prothonotary, and Registrar, O.J., and Admiralty Registrar, His Majesty's High Court, Bombay, is granted an extension by one month of the privilege leave granted to him.

Mr. R. B. Patel, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Clerk, Insolvent Debtors' Court, Bombay, is granted an extension by one month of the privilege leave granted to him.

The Pioneer Medical Supply Co.

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

The only firm composed of and conducted by Medical men. For accuracy, purity of drugs and moderate rates please order us.

OUR DAY and NIGHT DISPENSARY

Our Dispensing Department under supervision of Dr. G. V. Bhatvadekar, L.R.C.P. & S., is open Day and Night when prescriptions of every description are dispensed very carefully

THE PIONEER RINGWORM OINTMENT.

This is the most efficacious Ointment for Ringworm only. Three applications will cure Ringworm of whatever long standing.

The Pioneer Medical Supply Co.

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY No. 2

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives, Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

Automatic Fire-Extinguishers
Mantles & Incandescent Lamp
Electric Fans & Fixtures
Red Seal Dry Battery
Icy-Hot Vacuum Flasks
Camp Cots & Water Bags
Accessories
Novelties

Prices defy Competition

THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. BURMN'S
NERVINE TONIC PILLS
are the best and most effective preparation in the market to cure all sorts of diseases due to nervous breakdown, such as (Nervous debility, Brainfag, Loss of memory, Indigestion) etc., etc. This medicine is not a thing made by a quack but it is the result of Dr. Burman's vast experience in the field of medicine for a long time and consequently it can be safely recommended for your own case as well as for your friends and relatives.
Will bring energy in every dose.
Price Re. 1/- a phial of 30 Pills.
Packing & Postage Annas 5.

Dr. S. K. BURMAN,
5, TARACHAND DUTT'S STREET, CALCUTTA.
Agent:—A. M. THAKKAR,
122, Princess St., Fida Bldg., Bombay

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the headache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.
1 Phial Re. 1. V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz. Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.
29. COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA
Consulting Physician :
KAVIRAJ UPENDRANATH SEN.

FOR
Influenza, Ague or Fever of any kind
Keep with you a tin of Our—
JWARANTAK PILLS
We recommend them to be an unfailing remedy.
They will help you or your neighbour in case of an Attack.
Price—Re. 1 for a tin with 40 Pills.
VAIDYA SHASTRI
MAHISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar—KATHIAWAR
Branch Office—
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals of Indian Industrial Exhibitions.
For Malarial Fevers, Influenza and mild forms of Plague
USE
BATLIWALLA'S Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills. Price Re. 1-2.
Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price Re. 1.
Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets. Grs. II each, in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE (Small), 10 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting. Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER, 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Ambiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown, Rs. 1-8 RINGWORM OINT. UNGENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch, etc. Price As 4.
Sold EVERYWHERE in INDIA and also by
Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons & Co. Ltd.
Worli Laboratory, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 12th Feb. 1919.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.949 Inch.
Temperature of Air	75.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.5 ,,
Dew Point	68.5 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.807 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	81.9 ,,
Minimum do.	68.5 ,,
General directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	SE,E-E,W,WNW.
Movement of Wind	115 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock :—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thur.	13	m 10	25	26	5	13	m 4	47	18	6
		11	4a	28	11		4	21a	16	2
Fri.	14	m 11	6	27	0	14	m 5	22	17	8
		11	38a	29	1		4	50a	16	1
Sat.	15	m 11	44	27	5	15	m 5	41	17	1
							5	35a	16	3
Sun.	16	m 0	10	29	0	16	m 6	19	16	9
		0	20a	27	6		6	9a	16	7
Mon.	17	m 0	40	28	9	17	m 6	46	16	7
		0	55a	27	4		6	40a	17	0
Tues	18	m 1	7	28	3	18	m 7	12	16	8
		1	29a	27	0		7	8a	17	8
Wed.	19	m 1	31	27	8	19	m 7	39	16	10
		2	2a	26	5		7	34a	18	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Feb. 13 (Thursday)	Sunrise 7h. 9m.	Sunset 6h. 37m	
,, 14 (Friday)	,, 7h. 9m.	,, 6h. 38m	
,, 15 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 8m.	,, 6h. 39m	
,, 16 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 7m.	,, 6h. 39m	
,, 17 (Monday)	,, 7h. 7m.	,, 6h. 40m	
,, 18 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 6m.	,, 6h. 40m	
,, 19 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 6m.	,, 6h. 40m	

Phases of the Moon :—

New Moon	1d.	4h.	37-0m. a.m.
First Quarter	8d	0h.	22-3m. a.m.
Full Moon	15d.	5h.	8-2m. a.m.
Last quarter	23d.	7h.	17-7m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—
The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 13th February, 1919, was 30.140 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all anerold readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anerold for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make if comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 13th February 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity remains below normal in the west Punjab. Day temperature is higher and is generally in moderate excess; night temperature is above normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Temperature is in excess during the day and in defect at night locally in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity remains below normal in Sind and south-west Rajputana. Day temperature is in slight excess in east Rajputana and in moderate excess elsewhere; night temperature is above the average in upper Sind and south-west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar and is below it in the north of the division. Day temperature is above normal except at coast stations; night temperature is moderately above the average except in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in the southern half of the division. Day temperature continues above normal in the south-western districts and slightly below it at Raipur; night temperature is lower, but is still in slight excess throughout.

The Konkan.—Skies are practically clear. Humidity remains in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the Bombay Deccan and the adjacent districts of Hyderabad. Day temperature is generally above the average; night temperature is also above normal in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. The new disturbance from the Persian Gulf has begun to affect the weather in west Baluchistan. The temperature distribution is similar to that obtaining yesterday.

A few showers may occur in Malabar and the Madras Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 12th February 1919.

No rain is reported. Temperature is higher than usual in north-west India excluding Kashmir as well as in Berar and Hyderabad.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on THURSDAY, the 13th of February, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Tot 1, 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	76.5	65.3	86	..	5.11	+2.37
Muskat	76.5	70.0	80	..	3.23	+0.71
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	80.7	53.6	61	..	0 57	—0.39
Rawalpindi	70.5	40.4	56	..	5.76	+0.77
Lahore	76.5	45.1	91	..	2.58	+0.51
Hissar	79.8	44.5	77	..	1.73	+0.54
Ambala	74.7	44.1	87	..	4.43	+0.74
Delhi	75.0	54.0	57	..	2.54	+0.52
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	79.4	50.0	59	..	1.06	—0.18
Mainpuri	78.6	46.1	63	..	1.41	—0.53
Jhansi	81.0	49.5	59	..	2.37	+1.14
Cawnpore	79.8	48.9	76	..	0.69	—0.80
Allahabad	78.8	50.3	84	..	3.54	+1.84
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	86.9	55.4	32	..	0.33	—0.37
Karachi	83.6	62.9	47	..	1.24	+0.28
Ajmer	79.2	49.4	69	..	0.65	—0.33
Jaipur	80.3	49.5	49	..	1.53	+0.56
Kotah	80.7	54.0	46	..	1.22	+0.43
Mount Abu	72.0	56.2	31	..	0.39	—0.39
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.2	55.3	37	..	0.46	+0.15
Dwarka	77.1	60.1	88	..	0.97	+0.70
Veraval	77.4	66.1	85	..	0.13	—0.26
Rajkot	91.9	59.0	45	..	0	—0.38
Bhavnagar Para	91.6	62.2	63	..	0.01	—0.34
Surat	..	60.5	77	..	0.01	—0.38
Ahmedabad	92.6	64.7	28	..	0.18	—0.10
Deesa	91.6	61.7	21	..	0.24	—0.11
Neemuch	83.1	57.8	34	..	0.31	—0.04
Indore	87.1	56.7	54	..	3.32	+3.07
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.5	57.9	64	..	9.94	..
Saugor	80.9	58.6	34	..	3.84	+2.11
Hoshangabad	85.5	58.0	63	..	6.25	+4.19
Khandwa	92.9	59.9	56	..	1.54	+0.03
Akola	96.1	60.6	59	..	2.38	+0.84
Amraoti	93.6	65.3	65	..	3.37	+1.74
Nagpur	90.6	64.8	75	..	5.99	+3.09
Chanda	96.1	67.0	72	..	3.08	+1.59
Raipur	81.1	61.9	87	0.02	4.93	+3.71
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.9	69.1	89	..	0.20	—0.40
Ratnagiri	83.7	67.1	70	..	3.61	+2.67
Marmugao	85.2	..	85	..	3.01	+1.78
Karwar	87.7	66.4	86	..	4.58	+2.54
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.8	53.2	28	..	0.21	—0.77
Ahmednagar	93.6	56.3	38	..	0.91	—0.46
Poona	93.2	58.1	59	..	1.17	+0.02
Sholapur	96.0	63.4	20	..	1.41	—0.13
Bijapur	94.6	64.7	41	..	0.34	—0.90
Belgaum	91.7	61.5	38	..	4.28	+2.34
Aurangabad	93.2	58.4	28	..	1.66	+0.39
Nizamabad (Indur)	98.1	67.7	48	..	2.52	+1.83
Hyderabad	93.2	68.9	83	..	2.79	+1.53
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.1	76.1	69	..	6.60	+3.18
Calicut	88.0	77.1	83	..	13.68	+7.32
Cochin	94.7	76.9	79	..	14.69	+5.82
Colombo	88.9	73.4	84	..	14.05	—8.58
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.4	75.4	74	..	16.65	+10.15
Bellary	95.3	72.7	32	..	6.14	+3.84
Cuddapah	95.1	76.2	66	..	6.58	+1.75
Madras	88.1	73.6	74	..	50.12	+29.58
Bangalore	87.9	66.8	77	..	8.03	+4.63
Coimbatore	92.1	71.5	81	..	12.51	+7.18
Trichinopoly	94.1	74.1	77	..	13.89	+5.43
Negapatam	86.2	79.3	71	..	42.95	+13.22

NEW NEW NEW
Best opportunity to motor owners and furniture makers and its users.

If you desire to keep your motor, cupboards, tables, chairs, etc., always clean and shining, Use AUTOLIQUID VENEER A Spray. It saves washing, cleans and polishes your car in 10 *minutes* for only 3 *annas*.
Use CHAMPION DEPENDABLE SPARK PLUGS for your motor and motor lorries of all makes.
What gives 3,000 revolutions per minute attained by a simple and easy motion of the foot? THE IMPROVED SUCCESS EMERY GRINDER.
We possess large stocks of best American LEATHER BELTING, DURATEX LEATHER for motor and gharry seats, best STEEL CHAIRS for office as well as household use, American WHITE ZINC (powder ground dry), American BATH SOAP and best STEEL FILING CABINETS with locks, ARM, MASTS, STEEL TYPEWRITER TABLES, etc.
Apply for further particulars to—
MESSRS. BHAWANJI SHAMJI AND COMPANY,
Exporters and Importers of Foreign goods.
91-99, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Centre of Attraction
JAPANESE PILSENER BEER
REPLACES
GERMAN PILSENER
Dai Nippon Brewery Company Ld.,
The largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.
ASAHI BRAND
The Best Brand in Japan. Nothing to match it in quality.
Sole Agents:—MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LIMITED.
SUB-AGENTS:
D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co. | P. C. SHROFF & SONS
D. D. BARIA. | M. P. BARIA.
BOMBAY.

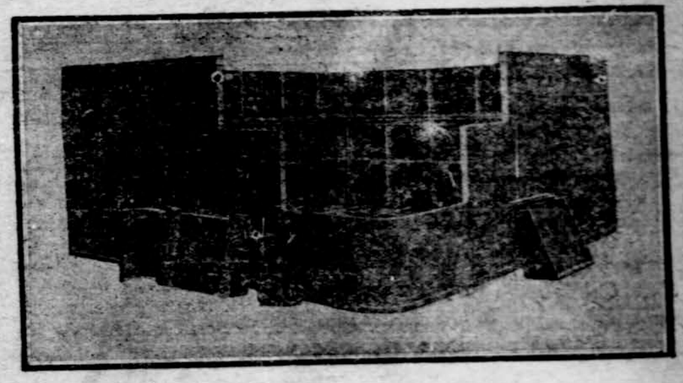
Wagner Electric
Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, U.S.A.
The greatest producer of Single Phase Motors in the World.
Sole Agent for whole of India:—
BABAN GOKHALAY, Bombay No. 4.
A large stock of Motors from ½ to 50 H. P. Rectifiers and Electric instruments for immediate delivery.
D. C. Motors 1 to 25.
Beware of Secondhand or Rebuilt Motors with which the Market is flooded.
For prices and particulars apply to
DAMANIA KHAMBATI & Co.
Princess Street, BOMBAY No. 2

FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET *apply to*
Annapurna Cooker Co.
Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls. Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY
Market, BOMBAY.

BATH TUBS
of Superior Quality always kept in Stock
ANY SIZE AVAILABLE
PRICES ENTIRELY CUT DOWN
Apply—
THE
Bombay Trunk Depot,
141 Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY 3.

GARLICK & Co.
ENGINEERS & FOUNDERS
Jacobs Circle, BOMBAY.
Manufacturers of
BRIDGES, ROOFS, TANKS, STRUCTURAL WORKS, CASTINGS & STEELWORK of all DESCRIPTION.



WE KEEP A LARGE STOCK OF
STAND POSTS, PIPES, SLUICE VALVES, KITE MOTION PUMPS
AND
All kinds of Water Works Fittings.

MONGINI. . . BROTHERS .
For Cakes, Sweets, Chocolates and Confectionery . . . .
AWARDED SILVER AND BRONZE MEDALS AT THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.
62, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

GENUINE—SPANISH—PURE
OLIVE OIL
Specially recommended to DOCTORS and Consumers.
40 oz. Tin at Rs. 7 each. 1 lb. Bottle at Rs. 3 each
BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART
HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.